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FOR
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James L. Slaydon

June 1, 1853 - February 24, 1924

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MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believ that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I hav noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referd to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonord word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonord another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to hav any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper mesures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not.

The judge who presides over a case in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as

such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House, April 3, 1890].

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, headed by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that might arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefoot and Secretary Olney in 1897. It failed of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believe that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or ready to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not have to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respective internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to give effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein expressed and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed **all** expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling **ex** expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.

Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.

At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of

lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

Resolved, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

Resolved, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Chairman, called the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of the gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER

APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION¹

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

¹ H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. This bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, in

general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof; *Provided*, That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

THE TRUSTEES

SECTION 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

SECTION 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

SECTION 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

SECTION 4. No Trustees shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.¹

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.²

¹ As amended December 12, 1912. ² As amended April 18, 1913.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for

the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employees.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

SECTION 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

SECTION 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committees shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

Pursuant to Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has the honor to submit the following report:

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 20, 1923, the Executive Committee has held three meetings, the first immediately upon the adjournment of the Trustees on April 20, 1923, the second on November 23, 1923, after the summer recess, and the third on January 4, 1924. In accordance with the regular practice, printed copies of the minutes of these meetings were mailed upon their approval to each member of the Board so that the Trustees have been supplied from time to time during the year with detailed information regarding the actions of the Executive Committee. This report will deal, therefore, only with the subjects of more general importance that have come before the Executive Committee, leaving the Trustees to peruse the minutes of the Committee and the accompanying reports of officers for details of the many routine and minor matters that have come before it. In the Treasurer's report will be found a statement of the allotments made by the Executive Committee from the appropriations of the Board.

In compliance with Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has caused the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him to be examined by certified public accountants, and their report will be laid before the Board.

One of the first duties of the Executive Committee, after the meeting of the Trustees last year, was the election of an Assistant Treasurer to fill the vacancy in this position caused by the election of Mr. Montague to the office of Treasurer. Mr. Frederic A. Delano, one of the Trustees of the Endowment, was appointed Assistant Treasurer at the meeting of the Executive Committee held on April 20, 1923.

At the April meeting, the Executive Committee provided the allotments from the appropriations of the Board to carry on the work of the Endowment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. These allotments were made pursuant to the budget previously recommended by the Committee, submitted to the Trustees, and approved by them in their appropriations. The reports of the Secretary and the Directors of the three Divisions will account to the Trustees for the expenditure of these allotments.

The building purchased by the Endowment at No. 173 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, was occupied and formally opened on July 6 last. In anticipa-

tion of this event, the Executive Committee, at its meeting on April 20, 1923, adopted a resolution authorizing the President of the Advisory Council in Europe to arrange for the occupancy of such portions of the building as may not now be needed directly or indirectly for the purposes of the Endowment, on such terms as may be approved by the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, and to be subject to termination at the pleasure of the Executive Committee, the sums received from such occupancy to be applied toward the maintenance of the building and to be accounted for to the Secretary of the Endowment. The manner in which the building is now being used is described in the report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education. It has been found necessary to undertake certain repairs upon the Paris building in order properly to fit it for office purposes, and the Executive Committee has accordingly made available for equipping, remodeling and repairing the building the unused balance of the original appropriation of \$150,000 made by the Trustees on December 8, 1922.

At the last annual meeting the Executive Committee explained to the Trustees the necessity for the organization of a corporation to take the title to the building in Paris, and a copy of the articles of incorporation and proposed by-laws of the corporation, under the title "The Carnegie Endowment in Europe, Inc.," were laid before the Trustees and received their approval. After the adjournment of the Trustees, the members of the Executive Committee who constitute the incorporators and the directors of the corporation, held a meeting and adopted the by-laws of the Carnegie Endowment in Europe Inc., as previously approved by the Trustees of the Endowment. Pursuant to these by-laws, the following officers of the corporation were elected: President, Elihu Root; Vice President, Nicholas Murray Butler; Secretary, James Brown Scott; and Treasurer, Andrew J. Montague. The title to the Paris building was subsequently formally taken and is now held in the name of the Carnegie Endowment in Europe, Inc.

Through official channels the Endowment was requested to assist in the collection of books to replace the enormous losses suffered by the libraries in the earthquake and fire which devastated Japan last fall. The Imperial University of Tokyo alone lost some 700,000 books. The Endowment has already sent duplicate sets of its own publications to all of its depositories in Japan, and the Executive Committee authorized the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education to write to the proper authorities of educational institutions in the United States requesting their aid and cooperation in collecting books for the Japanese libraries, and offering the Endowment's Washington office as a depository where books may be sent for packing and shipment to Japan. The work of collecting and shipping these books is now going forward.

The actions of the Executive Committee with reference to the work of the Division of International Law have been confined almost entirely to the provision of the funds for carrying on the regular work of the Division, as approved by the Trustees, including the issuance of its publications, the award of fellowships of international law, the granting of aid to periodicals devoted to the extension of a

knowledge of international law, and of subventions to institutions organized for the purpose of developing international law.

The Trustees will be glad to note from the report of the Director of the Division of International Law that the Hague Academy of International Law was successfully inaugurated during the summer. Preparations have been completed for a second session during the coming summer.

The forthcoming year offers possibilities of large usefulness for the Division of International Law in connection with the proposed codification of international law by the Commission of Jurists provided by the resolution of the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago in the spring of 1923. The Director of the Division of International Law has been appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States senior American member of the American delegation to the International Commission of Jurists, and the Executive Committee has approved his acceptance of this appointment. Furthermore, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, on January 2, 1924, adopted a resolution requesting the American Institute of International Law, one of the agencies financed by the Endowment for the development of international law, to hold a session in 1924, to consider the subject of the codification of international law and to place the results of its deliberations before the International Commission of Jurists at its meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1925. In order that the American Institute of International Law may be in a position to carry out this request of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Executive Committee has approved an item of \$25,000 in the appropriation for the Division of International Law to enable the American Institute to meet at Lima, Peru, in November, 1924, in connection with the meeting of the Third Pan-American Scientific Congress.

The principal business of the Executive Committee in connection with the Division of Economics and History has been the consideration of the final limits of the History and the provision of funds for carrying it out within those limits. The whole subject was referred to a special committee consisting of Dr. Pritchett, Dr. Scott and Dr. Shotwell. This special committee held several meetings and gave very careful consideration to the whole problem in its various aspects. The result of their deliberations was incorporated in a report submitted to and approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting on January 4, 1924. The text of the report has been transmitted to the Trustees by the Secretary. In substance, the report limits the History to approximately 150 volumes in the European series published in the original languages, and adds an American series to consist of approximately 50 volumes. The total cost of the entire undertaking is placed at \$605,000, of which \$500,000 will be supplied by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. In order to limit the Endowment's publishing responsibilities, the report recommends a publishing contract with the Yale University Press, under which the Press will undertake to publish the manuscripts at its own expense, or at the expense of such European publishers as it may contract with for that purpose, and the Endowment will agree to purchase a certain number of

copies of each publication for distribution to its depository libraries. The sum of \$500,000 to be received from the Carnegie Corporation it is estimated will meet the cost of the preparation of the manuscripts, editing them, and purchasing the required number of copies of the finished volumes from the publishers. The Endowment retains the responsibility of financing from its own funds the Division of Economics and History under the supervision of which the History is being prepared and published. To make the new arrangements complete, the Executive Committee deemed it advisable to appoint Dr. James T. Shotwell, the General Editor of the History, to be Director of the Division of Economics and History to fill the vacancy existing in that position since July 1, 1923. Professor Shotwell will at the same time retain the general editorship of the History.

In accordance with Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has had mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year. In approving these estimates, the policy started last year of keeping the budget within the limits of the actual income has been continued. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, exclusive of the emergency fund, amount to \$481,367. This includes the cost of the Economic and Social History of the World War, amounting to \$96,900, to cover which a special grant of \$100,000 will be received from the Carnegie Corporation, leaving an actual charge against the Endowment's income amounting to \$384,467.

In further pursuance of the financial policy inaugurated last year the Executive Committee after careful consideration has decided and recommends to the Trustees that, beginning on June 30, 1924, and thereafter on June 30th of each successive year, all unexpended balances of whatever sort from appropriations and allotments theretofore made shall be covered into the Treasury of the Endowment, subject to reappropriation by the Board of Trustees. This recommendation is made for the purpose of discontinuing the present regulation adopted by the Trustees at their meeting on December 14, 1911, which directs that all unexpended balances of appropriations and allotments be covered into the Treasury at the end of the second fiscal year. Under this regulation the unexpended balances of allotments and unallotted balances of appropriations are allowed to remain upon the books available for expenditure for one year beyond the fiscal year for which they were originally made. This practice has resulted in the carrying over from year to year of what are in fact merely book balances without any actual cash in the Treasury to support them. The Executive Committee proposes that hereafter balances of appropriations or allotments may not be used after the expiration of the fiscal year for which they are made, and that at the end of that fiscal period they shall be automatically covered into the Treasury for reappropriation by the Trustees. There will of course be occasions when it will be impracticable to make all disbursements against allotments and appropriations during the fiscal year, but the Executive Committee believes that such cases should be taken care of by deficiency allotments from the emergency

fund or, if necessary, by deficiency appropriations at the semi-annual meeting of the Board.

In view of this proposed change in the financial policy and of the uncertainty as to the results of its initial operation, the Executive Committee has recommended the largest possible emergency fund for the ensuing fiscal year. The fund in fact equals the entire balance of the Endowment's regular income of \$500,000 not covered by the estimates for designated purposes. It amounts to \$115,533.

The Executive Committee submits the following financial summary showing what will be the status of the Endowment's funds on June 30, 1924, and, if the estimates for the fiscal year 1925 are approved by the Trustees, what will be the status of the Endowment's funds at the end of that fiscal year:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Cash on hand March 31, 1924

With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.	\$106,247.26	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (Paris Office).	1,683.30	
With the Guaranty Trust Company (London Office).	447.44	
With the Riggs National Bank of Washington.	20,500.06	
Postage and petty cash funds.	645.10	
		<hr/>
		\$129,523.16

Income receivable to June 30, 1924 (estimated)

Interest on the Endowment.	\$125,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.	1,000.00	
		<hr/>
		126,000.00

\$255,523.16

Appropriations and allotments chargeable thereagainst

Appropriations: Balances unallotted

Appropriations for 1923.	\$34,464.19
Appropriations for 1924.	28,700.00

Allotments: Balances unexpended

Allotments for 1923.	106,528.98
Allotments for 1924.	227,476.19
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France.	12,749.76

409,919.12

Excess of appropriations over revenue June 30, 1924. \$154,395.96

Income receivable to June 30, 1923 (estimated)

Interest on the Endowment.	\$500,000.00
Interest on bank deposits.	2,000.00
Grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.	100,000.00

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$602,000.00
Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925		
Administration.....	\$ 55,222.00	
Sundry purposes.....	30,650.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	136,500.00	
Division of International Law.....	140,995.00	
Division of Economics and History.....	21,100.00	
Economic and Social History of the World War.....	96,900.00	
Emergencies.....	115,533.00	
		<hr/> 596,900.00
Excess of revenue over appropriations June 30, 1925 (estimated).....		<hr/> <hr/> \$5,100.00

A feature of the statement that the Committee brings to the special attention of the Board is the estimated excess of appropriations over revenue on June 30 next amounting to \$154,395.96, and the estimated excess of revenue over appropriations on June 30, 1925, amounting to \$5,100. The unfavorable condition on June 30 next is due to the presence upon the books of the unexpended balances of allotments and appropriations for the last fiscal year which, as above pointed out, must be carried until the end of the present fiscal year, and which because of their availability for expenditure are liabilities against the Endowment's funds, although there are in fact no funds to meet them. It will be noted from the second half of the statement that, if the change in financial policy recommended by the Executive Committee is approved by the Trustees, no such entries will be carried during the ensuing fiscal year and as a result the books will show an actual cash balance of revenue over appropriations.

There is one other aspect of the financial administration of the Endowment which the Executive Committee calls to the attention of the Board. The funds to be received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York have been granted for the specific purpose of making possible the completion of the Economic and Social History of the World War and its publication and distribution by the Yale University Press. To prevent any possibility of these special funds being mingled with the general income of the Endowment and in order to assure that the funds so received from the Carnegie Corporation will be definitely applied to the specific purpose for which they are granted, the Executive Committee has directed that the income received from the Endowment held by the Trustees, the interest upon bank deposits, and miscellaneous receipts, shall be designated as general income upon the books of the Endowment, and the moneys received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York on account of the Economic and Social History of the World War shall be designated upon the books of the Endowment as a special grant, and that hereafter resolutions making appropriations for the work of the Secretary's Office, the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Division of International Law, and the New York office of the Division of Economics and History, shall indicate on their face that such appropriations are to be made

chargeable against the general income of the Endowment; and resolutions making appropriations for all expenditures for the Economic and Social History of the World War shall indicate on their face that they are chargeable to the special grant. The resolutions to be presented to the Board of Trustees at the present meeting have been prepared accordingly.

There are two vacancies in the Board of Trustees, one due to the non-acceptance of election to the Board by the Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, and the other due to the death of Mr. James L. Slayden on February 24, 1924, of which sad event the Trustees have been duly notified by the Secretary.

The Trustees will be called upon to elect in due course a president, a vice president, a finance committee consisting of three members, and a member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. James R. Sheffield, who was elected last year to fill the remainder of the three-year term of the late Charlemagne Tower.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Secretary*.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 18, 1924.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:

In accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws, Article V, Section 2, the Secretary submits to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace the following report of the operations and business of the Endowment during the preceding fiscal year:

The usual duties of the Secretary of preparing the business for and writing and keeping the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee were performed in connection with the Board meeting of April 20 last, and with the three meetings of the Executive Committee held on April 20, November 23, 1923, and January 4, 1924. The correspondence relating to the administration of the Endowment and its general activities has been conducted by the Secretary and he has also supervised the keeping of the books of account and countersigned all checks for disbursement of the Endowment's funds.

Financial Statement

Including the balance of \$14,096.39 on hand July 1, 1922, the receipts at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1923, amounted to \$658,029.08. This sum included the \$500,000 regular income upon the original trust fund, \$130,000 received in two special grants of \$30,000 and \$100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, \$2,574.07 interest on deposits and investments, and miscellaneous receipts and refunds amounting to \$11,358.62.

During the same period the disbursements amounted to \$674,624.18, thus showing upon the books an over-draft on June 30, 1923, amounting to \$16,595.10. Actually, however, the Endowment's balance was not overdrawn, as some of the checks drawn at the end of the fiscal year for payments in distant parts were not cashed until some time later.

The Treasurer's report, to be submitted to the Trustees, will show the details of the expenditures. Generally, they are grouped upon the Endowment's books as follows:

Secretary's Office and General Administration . .	\$64,511.44
Sundry purposes	28,203.61
Division of Intercourse and Education	229,468.37
Division of International Law	111,474.89
Division of Economics and History	120,565.87
Building and site at Paris, France	120,400.00

\$674,624.18

Under the heading of General Administration and Sundry Purposes are carried the salaries in the Secretary's Office, office expenses, the cost of maintaining the headquarters at Washington, D. C., general traveling expenses, including those of the Trustees in attending meetings, annuity fund, maintenance of the Library and Information Bureau in the headquarters, the cost of distributing the Endowment's publications to depository libraries and other institutions and to individual applicants, and the cost of publishing the Year Book.

The expenditures carried under the heading of Division of Intercourse and Education include the maintenance of the New York Office with its corps of Special Correspondents in the principal capitals of the world, the work of the European Bureau and the maintenance of its office at Paris, the Interamerican Division in New York, including the publication of the magazine *Inter-America* and the Interamerican Library, the activities and publications of the American Association for International Conciliation and its branches in other countries, the supplying of reading matter on international questions to International Relations Clubs in a large number of colleges and universities, financial aid for the exchange of professors between different countries, the entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors to the United States, and subventions to other peace organizations, such as the American Peace Society, the American group of the Interparliamentary Union, and the International Arbitration League.

Under the Division of International Law are carried the salaries and office expenses of the Division in the headquarters at Washington, the preparation of the collection of all known international arbitrations by Professor John Bassett Moore, the award of Fellowships in International Law to aid in the teaching and increase the study of that subject, the contribution to the Academy of International Law at The Hague, subventions to organizations devoted to the development of international law, such as the Institute of International Law, the Grotius Society and the Société de Législation Comparée, aid to the leading international law journals published in various countries, and the expenses of preparing and printing by the Division sundry works dealing with international law and the relations of nations.

The expenditures on account of the Division of Economics and History provide for the maintenance of the office in New York City and the preparation and publication of the Economic and Social History of the World War. The latter project includes the honoraria and expenses of Editorial Boards in the several countries where the History is being prepared, the payments for research work done by collaborators under contracts, and the cost of publishing the series.

The total of the appropriations made by the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, amounted to \$634,592. Of this amount the Executive Committee made allotments up to the end of the fiscal year amounting to \$595,053.15, leaving a balance unallotted at that time amounting to \$39,538.85. In addition to the regular appropriations, the Trustees made a special appropriation

on December 8, 1922, of \$150,000 for the purchase and equipment of the building at 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, so that the total of appropriations for the year amounted to \$784,592. The total expenditures for the year, amounting as above stated to \$674,624.18, were therefore \$109,967.82 less than the amounts appropriated.

At the end of the fiscal year there remained unallotted in the regular and special appropriations the sum of \$69,138.85, and of the allotments which were made by the Executive Committee from these appropriations there remained unexpended upon the books the sum of \$205,983.86. The apparent discrepancy between the actual receipts and disbursements, on the one hand, and the original amounts and unused balances of appropriations and allotments, on the other, is due first, to the excess of appropriations over revenue during preceding years, and secondly, to the present fiscal system under which appropriations and allotments remain available for use upon the books of the Endowment for one year beyond the fiscal period for which they are originally made. During the fiscal year 1923, the disbursements were charged to the various funds upon the Endowment's books as follows:

Regular appropriations for the fiscal year 1923. . .	\$400,753.73
Emergency appropriation for the fiscal year 1923. . .	17,915.56
Unused balances of 1922 appropriations and allotments.	135,554.89
Special appropriation for Paris building	120,400.00
Total.	<u>\$674,624.18</u>

To place the administration of the Endowment's funds upon a better financial basis a first step was taken last year by the Trustees upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee by restricting the appropriations to a sum within the actual income of the Endowment. Pursuant to this rule the estimates which are submitted for the ensuing fiscal year are kept within the same limits, and if the appropriations of the Trustees are confined to the estimates recommended by the Executive Committee, the excess of appropriations over revenue, which has appeared upon the books ever since the Trustees made the appropriations amounting to \$550,000 for the reconstruction of the devastated portions of Europe, will disappear.

A further step is, however, necessary to safeguard the Endowment's finances from an over-draft such as theoretically occurred on June 30 last, and that is that the expenditure of appropriations and allotments should be limited to the fiscal period for which they are made, so that a book balance for a given fiscal year may not be carried over into the succeeding fiscal year as authority for the expenditure of funds received during the latter year. The Executive Committee has given careful consideration to this subject, and will present a resolution to the Trustees designed to make this necessary change in the Endowment's financial policy.

Division of Intercourse and Education

The accompanying report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education states in detail the activities of that Division undertaken with the funds appropriated by the Trustees and allotted by the Executive Committee. Before proceeding with the account of the work undertaken with the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1923, the Director makes a report upon what may be considered the unfinished business in connection with the previous appropriations made by the Trustees for reconstruction work after the war. The items to which specific reference is made are the dedication of the first wing of the new library for the University of Louvain on July 17, 1923; the progress upon the construction of the library of the city of Rheims, France, and the dedication of the Place Carnegie at Fargniers on July 14, 1923. The Director was personally present at Louvain and Fargniers, and took part in both ceremonies. The Trustees will recall that the Endowment in 1920 contributed the sum of \$107,000 toward the reconstruction of the library at Louvain; that in 1921 the Endowment made a gift of fr. 3,000,000 to the French Government for erecting and equipping a library building in the city of Rheims, France, and that in 1922 the sum of \$150,000 was voted for the construction of a model public square, to be known as the Place Carnegie, in the French commune of Fargniers. The reasons for these several donations and further details regarding the carrying out of the projects are given in the reports of previous years to the Trustees.

Of the work pertaining strictly to the fiscal year under review, the following items are emphasized in the Director's report:

The publication of a report on *The Relations between France and Germany* and a supplement thereto on *The Ruhr Conflict*, both by Professor Henri Lichtenberger of the Sorbonne; the distribution to libraries in small communities of books dealing with the life, customs and history of foreign countries, such collections being known as International Mind Alcoves; the continuance of the encouragement of the work of the International Relations Clubs, now organized in eighty-four American colleges and universities, by sending them books and other reading material on subjects of current international interest; the work of the Association for International Conciliation in disseminating literature upon subjects coming within the scope of the Endowment through the monthly bulletins of that organization; and especially, the work of the Interamerican Division in the publication of the bi-lingual magazine *Inter-America*, alternating each month in the English and Spanish languages, and the translation from English into Spanish of the series of books known as the *Biblioteca Interamericana*.

The Director's report outlines the work of certain outside organizations which receive financial support from the Endowment, including the Interparliamentary Union, the International Arbitration League and the American Peace Society.

Another phase of work deserving of special mention, and in which the

Secretary's Office is collaborating, is the aid which the Endowment is offering to the educational authorities of Japan to collect books in the United States to replace, if that be possible, those lost by the libraries in Japan as the result of the recent earthquake and fire. As the result of collaboration with the representative of the Imperial University at Tokyo, who visited the United States a short while ago, a letter has been addressed to all the colleges and universities in the United States appealing for books and periodicals for the Japanese libraries, and the offices of the Endowment in Washington have been offered as a depository where the books and magazines may be sent for packing and shipment to Japan.

In the administrative field, the principal item of importance in the Division of Intercourse and Education was the occupancy in July last of the building at 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France, purchased under the authority of the resolution of the Trustees of December 8, 1922. In this connection, the Executive Committee on April 20, 1923, adopted a resolution which authorized the President of the Advisory Council in Europe to arrange for the occupancy of such portions of the building 173 Boulevard St.-Germain as may not be needed for the purposes of the Endowment, any sums received from this source to be applied toward the maintenance of the building. Such arrangements are made by the resolution subject to the approval of the Director of the Division and may be terminated at the pleasure of the Executive Committee of the Endowment. Accounts of the receipts and disbursements are to be duly reported to the Secretary of the Endowment. The uses to which the building is being put are stated in the Director's report.

Division of International Law

The work of the Division of International Law has proceeded largely along the lines forecast in the Director's last report to the Trustees. The question of the codification of international law has received further consideration, and an appreciable amount of preliminary work has been done in the Division. An impetus was given to this work by the action of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union which, on January 2, 1924, adopted a resolution requesting the American Institute of International Law, one of the agencies financed by the Endowment for the advancement of international law, to cooperate in the work of codification with the Commission of Jurists provided by the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago. Previously, on November 23, 1923, the Executive Committee approved the acceptance by the Director of the Division of an appointment by the Secretary of State as senior member of the American Delegation to the Commission of Jurists. The details of the cooperation between the American Institute of International Law and the Commission of Jurists in the matter of the codification of international law are given in the accompanying report of the Director of the Division of International Law. The proposed cooperation has met with the approval of the Executive Committee

of the Endowment, and an appropriation of \$25,000 is recommended to the Trustees to enable the American Institute of International Law to hold a meeting next fall for the purpose of assisting in this work, as requested by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

Probably the outstanding feature of the work of the Division during the preceding year was the inauguration of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, for the expenses of which the Trustees appropriated \$40,000 last year. The Trustees are likewise referred to the accompanying report of the Director of the Division for detailed information regarding the opening and operation of the Academy last summer. It is sufficient here to state that the undertaking has been a noteworthy success, far beyond the hopes and expectations of those who have promoted it since long before the outbreak of the World War, and who were responsible for its opening session last summer. The Executive Committee has approved a continuance for another year of the appropriation of \$40,000 for the Academy.

The Fellowships in International Law offered by the Division have been satisfactorily awarded during the preceding year, and their continuance is recommended for another year.

Five volumes of publications of the Division have appeared since the last meeting of the Trustees, and it is expected that a number of additional volumes will be published before the end of the current fiscal year, which will bring the publishing program up to the anticipated state of progress.

The journals of international law to which subventions were voted by the Trustees last year have appeared regularly, and the subventions have been duly paid. In one or two cases a small increase in the subscription price has been found necessary on account of the increasing publication costs, but by reason of the low rate of exchange the increases have been met without asking any funds in addition to those appropriated by the Trustees for that purpose. The estimates for the ensuing fiscal year contain subventions for four additional journals, the reasons for which will be found in the Director's report.

The Institute of International Law held its fiftieth anniversary meeting at Brussels last summer, and accomplished satisfactory scientific results. It will meet next summer in Vienna, Austria, and the usual subvention is included in the recommendations for appropriation. The Grotius Society and the Société de Législation Comparée, two other international organizations receiving the financial support of the Endowment, have continued their work during the preceding year and the subventions to them are recommended for continuance.

Division of Economics and History

The last annual report of the Secretary contained information regarding the arrangements which had been made for the preparation and publication of the Economic and Social History of the World War, the amount of money already

expended upon it, the outstanding obligations incurred up to the time of that report, and an estimate of the sums required to complete the undertaking.

Since the submission of the last report, fifty-six additional contracts have been approved by the Executive Committee for manuscripts in the History, involving obligations for honoraria and expenses amounting to \$35,381.75. These additional contracts are divided by series, as follows: Austro-Hungarian series, two contracts, \$1,000; British series, three contracts, \$1,125; Dutch series, seven contracts, \$2,640; French series, six contracts, \$3,840; German series, twenty-six contracts, \$17,483; Rumanian series, two contracts, \$1,100; Russian series, four contracts, \$3,093.75; Scandinavian series, 6 contracts, \$5,100.

Three contracts have been cancelled: one in the British series calling for payments amounting to \$495; one in the French series involving \$800, and one in the Russian series amounting to \$495, making a total of obligations cancelled \$1,790. The net sum of additional obligations assumed on account of contracts during the preceding year therefore amounts to \$33,591.75.

The following statement showing by series the outstanding obligations under contracts, the amounts paid and the amounts due, will bring up to date the similar statement which was included in the last annual report of the Secretary:

Series	Paid to Dec. 31, 1923	Due	Total*
Austro-Hungarian	\$10,890.00	\$24,674.50	\$35,564.50
Belgian	2,027.87	4,951.63	6,979.50
British	19,347.94	23,165.76	42,513.70
Czechoslovak	550.00	.....	550.00
Dutch . . . . .	.....	2,640.00	2,640.00
French	7,720.39	29,408.36	37,128.75
German	175.00	19,278.00	19,453.00
Italian	1,132.48	16,632.52	17,765.00
Persian	126.72	.....	126.72
Portuguese	2,050.26	.....	2,050.26
Rumanian . . . . .	.....	3,100.00	3,100.00
Russian	4,174.94	30,385.32	34,560.26
Scandinavian . . . . .	.....	6,215.00	6,215.00
Serbian . . . . .	.....	3,950.00	3,950.00
United States	1,000.00	500.25	1,500.25
Total	\$49,195.60	\$164,901.34	\$214,096.94

* Includes contracts approved up to and including the meeting of Executive Committee on January 4, 1924.

During the year six volumes in the History have been published: one in the Austrian series, four in the British series and one in the Dutch series. The titles of these volumes appear elsewhere in this report.¹ Seventeen additional volumes

¹ See page 34.

have been authorized for publication: three in the Austrian series, four in the Belgian series, two in the British series, seven in the French series, and one in the Portuguese series.

The Trustees will recall that on May 15, 1922, the Executive Committee, having in view the burden upon the resources of the Endowment, requested the General Editor of the Economic and Social History of the World War to submit an estimate of the time that would be needed to complete the History and of its approximate cost, including honoraria, incidental expenses and printing. In response to the foregoing resolution, detailed plans and estimates were submitted by the General Editor to the Executive Committee on November 3, 1922. Additional information bearing especially upon the publication of the series was supplied by the General Editor to the Executive Committee at its meeting on November 23, 1923, and at that meeting the Executive Committee appointed a special committee consisting of Mr. Pritchett, Mr. Scott and Mr. Shotwell, to consider and report how the plans for the History may be properly carried into effect. After very careful consideration, the special committee submitted the following report to the Executive Committee at its meeting on January 4, 1924:

*Report of Special Committee to consider and report upon the General Plan of Publication of the
Economic and Social History of the World War*

The committee to whom was referred a consideration of the question of the publication of the series on the Social and Economic History of the World War has to report that it has held two meetings, at the second of which the President of the Carnegie Corporation was present. It begs to present herewith a general statement of the situation and a recommendation dealing not only with the editing and publication of the volumes but with the question of their publication in various countries through regular publishers.

The status of the project is as follows:

I

The European series is to contain approximately 150 volumes. Toward payment of authors engaged in the preparation of these volumes there has been paid out by the Endowment some \$45,000. There will be due, when they are completed, to these authors, \$180,000 more.

II

Should the arrangement with the European publishers be accepted, as approved by the committee at its last meeting, the expenses of the Endowment in purchasing a stated number of these volumes would amount to \$150,000.

III

It is desired to bring out fifty volumes in the American series which shall contain a summary of the more important parts of the European volumes. It is estimated that the cost of these will amount to \$230,000.

IV

Cost of two volumes of the summary is estimated as \$10,000. This summary of the series will be made by the Chief Editor in accordance with the original plan.

V

Allowing \$35,000 for contingencies, the entire amount necessary to bring out the European series and the American series, the former through European publishers and the latter through the Yale Press, would amount to a total of \$605,000.

After a conference, the President of the Carnegie Corporation felt safe in assuring the committee that the Trustees of the Corporation would provide toward this expenditure \$500,000, of which \$150,000 has been already appropriated and of which \$350,000 will be appropriated at the next meeting. If this shall be done, there will remain an expenditure for the Endowment, on account of the publication of this entire series, in its own name and through its own editor, the sum of \$105,000, payment of which would be spread over a term of years.

It is the opinion of the committee that the whole series should be edited under the authority of the Endowment, and published in its name, and that in order to carry this out in a satisfactory manner, the Division of Economics and History should be continued and that the Director of this Division should be designated as the editor of the series and have entire charge of its preparation and of the necessary arrangements to be made with the publishers. In the opinion of the committee this is the only method by which the work will be carried out in accordance with the standards already established and under which the Endowment will receive for its publication full credit.

This program is one which ought to be well within the budget which the Endowment carried. The Division of Economics and History has hitherto carried an annual budget of approximately \$135,000, and it is estimated that the salary of the Director of the Division who is to edit and direct these publications and the expenses of the office which it would be necessary to support in New York would amount to approximately \$20,000 a year. It is likewise estimated that the Endowment is not likely to be called on for more than \$20,000 a year in carrying that part of the expenses of publishing this series not provided through the Corporation. A budget of \$40,000 a year would, therefore, seem to be a sum quite within the Endowment's capacity to pay, and would be the most satisfactory and effective method of bringing this great series to successful completion. It is recommended by the committee that the publication of the entire series in the name of the Endowment shall be carried out in this manner.

The committee further recommends that the Director of the Division of Economics and History shall have authority to obtain from the foreign publishers and from the Yale Press forms of contracts along the lines suggested at the last meeting of the committee for the publication of both the foreign and the American series, and that he shall recommend these contracts to the Executive Committee for approval as soon as they can be brought into a definite form.

The report, it will be observed, places definite limits upon the size and cost of the undertaking, and is coupled with an assurance of financial assistance from the Carnegie Corporation of New York in carrying out the plan recommended in the report.

The History is to consist of 200 volumes of approximately 150 volumes in the European series, published in the original languages, and 50 volumes in an abridged series, published in the English language. The total cost is placed at \$605,000.

The Executive Committee accepted the foregoing report and approved its recommendations, and directed the Secretary to present to the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation a request for a grant of not less than \$350,000, in addition to the \$150,000 already appropriated to the Endowment by the Corporation, to be applied to the cost of preparing, editing, publishing and distributing the Economic and Social History of the World War. The Secretary reports that the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation have responded favorably to the request which he

presented to them by appropriating, on January 11, 1924, an additional sum of \$350,000 to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the specific purpose of making possible the completion of *The Economic and Social History of the World War* and its publication and distribution by the Yale University Press, payment to be made as follows: \$50,000 during the fiscal year 1924-25, \$50,000 during the fiscal year 1925-26, \$100,000 during the fiscal year 1926-27, \$150,000 during the fiscal year 1927-28.

It will be noted that the report of the special committee of the Endowment and the appropriation of the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation contemplate a change in the method of publishing the History. Heretofore the History has been printed and distributed by publishers in the various countries at the expense of the Endowment, all copies not distributed gratuitously by the Endowment being sold by the publishers on a commission basis. Under the arrangements which it is proposed to make with the Yale University Press, the Press will act as the Endowment's publisher. The manuscripts will be published at the expense of the Press, or of the foreign presses which may be engaged by it, and the Endowment will undertake to purchase at a reduced rate a certain number of copies of each volume, according to the language in which it is published, for distribution to its depository libraries. The remainder of the editions will be retained by the publishers and sold by them in the regular course of trade. The Endowment's connection with the publishing end of the work is therefore simplified to the function of furnishing the publishers with the manuscripts and of distributing the finished books to its depository libraries. A contract embodying the foregoing arrangements with the Yale University Press has been drafted, and awaits the approval of the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

In connection with the consideration of the publishing and financial arrangements for the Economic and Social History of the World War, the Executive Committee thought it advisable to segregate upon the books of the Endowment the special grant of the Carnegie Corporation made for the purpose of financing the Economic and Social History of the World War, and to direct that all resolutions making appropriations for the History shall indicate on their face that they are chargeable to the special grant. Accordingly, in the estimates of requirements for appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year which accompany this report, the Trustees will find a separate estimate of the amounts intended to be expended for the Economic and Social History of the World War, which will be appropriated from and charged to the special grant of the Carnegie Corporation.

It was further found advisable in connection with these arrangements to fill the vacancy in the directorship of the Division of Economics and History caused by the resignation of Dr. John Bates Clark on July 1, 1923, and Professor James T. Shotwell, the General Editor of the History was appointed Director of the Division on January 4, 1924. He will continue his duties as General Editor of the History.

Among the publications issued under the supervision of the Secretary's

Office during the year covered by this report was the last of the old series of studies prepared by the Japanese Research Committee for the Division of Economics and History. The volume is entitled *War and Armament Taxes of Japan*, and was written by Mr. Ushisaburo Kobayashi.

In this connection the Secretary calls attention to the series of six studies dealing with the economic and social effects of the World War upon Japan, arranged for by the former Director of the Division of Economics and History in 1916, and referred to in his report of last year. In the recent earthquake and fire at Tokyo the office occupied by the Japanese Research Committee, with all its contents, was destroyed, and it is not known definitely to what extent the manuscripts in course of preparation for the Endowment have been lost. All that were in the office were certainly destroyed, but Baron Sakatani, Chairman of the Japanese Research Committee, expresses the hope that some of these manuscripts were in the possession of his collaborators in their private residences outside the destroyed area. Definite information as to this has not as yet been received from Japan. English translations of two of the monographs, which were finished some time ago, are in the possession of the Endowment.

Publications

The Trustees have been so thoroughly advised in previous Year Books¹ of the details of the work of printing the Endowment's publications that it hardly seems necessary to dwell upon this subject again at great length. Suffice it to say that the editorial staff of the Endowment is continuing in its earnest endeavor to measure up to the requirements of the numerous, serious, and complicated publications and to maintain its high standard of care and efficiency which has reacted so creditably upon this institution.

The following sixteen volumes have appeared under the Endowment's imprint since the last annual report:

Secretary's Office:

Year Book for 1923. xvii+358 pp.

List of Publications of the Endowment, August 1, 1923. 25 pp.

List of Depository Libraries and Institutions, August 1, 1923. 12 pp.

Division of Intercourse and Education:

No. 17. American Foreign Policy. vii+132. Reprint.

No. 18. Relations between France and Germany. xvii+133 pp.

No. 19. The Ruhr Conflict. vii+16 pp.

Division of International Law:

Official German Documents relating to the World War. 2 vols. xiii+xi+1360 pp.

Manning, William R. (Editor): Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations. xl+472 pp.

Classics of International Law:

Bynkershoek, De dominio maris. 1 vol. 430 pp.

¹ Year Book, 1922, p. 26; 1923, p. 30.

Division of Economics and History:

Dumas and Vedel-Petersen: Losses of Life caused by War. vii+190 pp.

Kobayashi, Ushisaburo: War and Armament Taxes of Japan. xv+255 pp.

Economic and Social History of the World War:

British Series:

Cole, G. D. H.: Workshop Organization. xvi+186 pp.

Cole, G. D. H.: Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry. xiv+274 pp.

Wolfe, Humbert: Labour Supply and Regulation. xv+422 pp.

Scott and Cunnison: Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War. xiv+223 pp.

Austrian Series:

Spann, Bibliographie der Wirtschafts- und Sozial-geschichte des Weltkrieges. xvi+167 pp.

Dutch Series:

Van der Flier, War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918. xv+150 pp.

It will be noted that six of these volumes are comprised in the Economic and Social History of the World War. However, attention should be called to the fact that the editorial work upon these particular books was done either by the Editorial Boards of the different series or by the Clarendon Press, and that therefore, after they had once been passed for publication, the Secretary's Office had very little to do with them. Hereafter, of course, in view of the Endowment's recently-established policy with regard to the publication of the History, the Secretary's Office will have no responsibility in connection therewith.

Exclusive of the volumes of the History now in the press, which for the above reason are not included in this report, thirteen large volumes are in various stages of publication:

Division of International Law:

Alvarez, Alejandro: Authoritative Expressions of Opinion regarding the Monroe Doctrine. About 435 pp.

Outbreak of the World War: German Documents collected by Karl Kautsky. About 800 pp.

German White Book concerning the Responsibility for the War. About 250 pp.

Preliminary History of the Armistice. About 250 pp.

González-Hontoria, Manuel: Spanish Treatise on International Law. 2 vols.

Classic Projects of International Organization. About 250 pp.

Classics of International Law:

Gentili, Alberico: De legationibus libri tres. 1 vol. About 500 pp.

Grotius, Hugo: De jure belli ac pacis libri tres. 2 vols. About 1200 pp.

Pufendorf, Samuel von: De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem libri duo. 2 vols. About 550 pp.

Wolff, Christian von: Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum. 2 vols. About 1200 pp.

Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens:

Westlake, John: Traité de droit international. x+759 pp.

It is expected that some of these volumes will be published before the thirtieth of June, and that practically all of them will be completed and off of the press before the end of the next fiscal year. The editorial staff will then be free to

devote its time to new manuscripts, a number of which are already in the Endowment's possession. These works have all been approved for publication by the Trustees, many of them some years ago, but pressure of other work and the limits of funds available for publications have up to the present time operated to delay their publication.

Distribution of Publications

During the calendar year 1923 there were distributed through the Secretary's Office 32,216 publications free of charge, including the volumes sent to depository libraries. During the same period there were sold by the Endowment's publishers 3,512 volumes of the books offered for sale. The work of keeping the records of this distribution, of zoning the volumes so that they may be properly mailed, of wrapping and packing them for shipment, and of conducting the correspondence which necessarily accompanies the applications for volumes and their transmission, all constitute a fixed part of the work of the clerical force in the Secretary's Office. This phase of the secretarial work also requires a careful check on the sales and stock accounts of the various publishers, and the settlement of these accounts passes through the Auditor and Distribution Clerk in the Secretary's Office.

A table showing the volumes sold with the amount of proceeds accruing to the Endowment, and the volumes distributed free of charge, from January 1 to December 31, 1923, is appended hereto.¹

The following tables give summaries of the figures of sales and free distribution, first during the year 1923, and secondly for the period 1911-1923, inclusive:

SUMMARY OF SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS
JANUARY 1—DECEMBER 31, 1923

Office	Editions		Copies sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office.....	5,000	\$4,982.30	.....	.....	4,699
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	10,000	\$3,359.31	.....	.....	8,466
Division of Economics and History.....	24,000	\$34,506.86	2,994	\$2,739.58	14,450
Division of International Law.....	4,500	\$19,723.38	518	\$985.79	4,601
Totals for 1923.....	43,500	\$62,571.85	3,512	\$3,725.37	32,216

¹ See p. 44.

SUMMARY OF SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS 1911-1923, INCLUSIVE

Office	Editions		Copies sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office.....	143,853	\$71,466.45	.....	.....	137,924
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	173,982	\$36,816.13	.....	.....	112,842
Division of Economics and History.....	118,712	\$145,911.45	12,310	\$10,276.42	83,849
Division of International Law.....	401,021	\$298,068.05	6,655	\$9,851.04	286,088
Totals 1911-1923.....	837,568	\$552,262.08	18,965	\$20,127.46	620,703

By reference to the first table, it will be noted that during the year 1923 there were sold 3,512 volumes, and distributed free of charge 32,216 volumes. Making allowance for a special order for 1,000 copies of the volume by Rašín entitled *Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of its History*, purchased by the Government of Czechoslovakia, the figures correspond very nearly to the similar figures for the calendar year 1922, which were, volumes sold 2,536, and volumes distributed gratuitously 29,088.

By reference to the second table it will be noted that the total number of volumes and pamphlets published since the organization of the Endowment amounts to 837,568, of which 639,668 have been disposed of either gratuitously or by sale, leaving in the Endowment's storage rooms or in the stock of its publishers, volumes and pamphlets to the number of 97,900. It will further be noted that the Endowment has expended for printing these publications the sum of \$552,262.08. This figure does not include any of the costs of preparing the manuscripts. The total number of all volumes sold up to December 31, 1923, is 18,965, for which the Endowment has received as its share of the proceeds of sale the total sum of \$20,127.46. This averages a net return to the Endowment of approximately \$1.00 per volume, and as its share is roughly 50 per cent of the sale price, the average price of the Endowment's publications amounts to but \$2.00 per volume, a very nominal sum for books of this class.

The Endowment's list of publications of all classes now numbers 227 titles, of which 14 have been added during the calendar year 1923. In addition the list contains the titles of 189 numbered pamphlets issued by the American Association for International Conciliation.¹

Depository Libraries

During the year 1923, fifty applications were received from libraries and other institutions to be added to the depository list to receive free of charge as

¹ For the complete list of publications, revised to July 1, 1924, see *post*, p. 219.

issued all of the Endowment's publications. Of these, the Executive Committee has taken favorable action upon the following thirty-eight applications:

- London Library, St. James Square, London, England.
- City of Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln, England.
- Brighton Public Library, Brighton, England.
- Mysore University Library, Mysore, India.
- University of Texas, Austin, Texas (Duplicate set of International Law publications for the Law Library).
- Le Centre de Documentation Sociale, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris (Classics of International Law only).
- Montana State College Library, Bozeman, Montana.
- University of Edinburgh Library (Duplicate set of International Law publications).
- Low Library, St. John's University, Shanghai, China.
- Law School, New York University, New York City (Duplicate set of International Law publications).
- Provincial Library of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix, France.
- Library of the University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia.
- The American Library in Paris, Inc., Paris, France.
- Library of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, Canada (Publications of the Division of Economics and History only).
- Statsbiblioteket i Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark.
- Public Free Library, Borough of Cambridge, England.
- Cardiff Public Libraries, Cardiff, Wales.
- Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester, England.
- Gilstrap Public Library, Newark-on-Trent, England.
- Central Public Library, Norwich, England.
- Bibliothek des Preussischen Landesamts, Berlin, Germany.
- Library of the Netherlands Commercial University, Rotterdam, Holland.
- Chuo University Library, Tokyo, Japan.
- University of Lublin Library, Lublin, Poland (Publications of the Division of International Law only).
- Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Warsaw, Poland.
- Library of the Polish Parliament, Warsaw, Poland.
- Centralna Biblioteka Wojskowa, Warsaw, Poland.
- Library of the Polish Academy of Science, Cracow, Poland.
- Bibliothèque Universitaire à Poznan, Poznan, Poland.
- Biblioteka Uniwersyteku Stefana Batorego, Wilna, Poland.
- Biblioteca Institutul Social Roman, Calea, Victoriei 102, III, Bucharest, Rumania.
- Library of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, California.
- Library of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. (All except International Law publications).
- Washington Memorial Library, Macon, Georgia.
- Library of the Eagle Temple Civic Center, Jamestown, New York (Economic and Social History of the World War only).
- Library of the Department of Economics, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island (Publications of the Division of Economics and History only).
- South Dakota Free Public Library Commission, Pierre, South Dakota.

The addition of the above names to the depository list brings the total of that list up to 796.¹

¹ For a complete list of depository libraries, revised to July 1, 1924, see *post*, p. 209.

Each year's experience in the handling of the Endowment's publications confirms the wisdom and foresight of the policy inaugurated in 1916 of establishing a chain of libraries, geographically distributed throughout the world and serving important centers of population or education, to which are sent free of charge all publications, or such series of them as may be especially desired by particular libraries. The small number of copies of the Endowment's publications offered for sale, which are actually sold, is convincing proof that these publications are as a rule not of a character to appeal to the individual purchaser of books. On the other hand, the eagerness with which these same publications are sought by libraries, and the many grateful acknowledgments which are received from successful applicants, is equally convincing proof that the Endowment's publications are valuable mainly to the student and research worker who is dependent upon the library, public or private, for his source and reference material. The small number of sales of books is, therefore, not an important criterion of the results accomplished by the issuance of the Endowment's publications. Indeed, this branch of the Endowment's publishing activities has assumed a relatively minor significance as the depository system has grown until it now offers a constant and immediate outlet for the distribution of over one-half of the editions of all publications issued.

The number of applications from libraries to be made depositories increases each year. In the last few years the increase has been noticed especially in the applications from libraries in foreign countries. It may well happen, if the Endowment is able to continue its present liberal policy of granting the requests of applicants which make a proper showing, that the depository system will be developed eventually to the point where the sales of the Endowment's publications will be a thing of the past. The idea of selling these publications, which has always been limited to those of a technical or scientific character, has never made a strong appeal to the officers of the Endowment, and was only adopted originally as a means of controlling what might otherwise have been an indiscriminate and wasteful free distribution of expensive books; on the other hand, the Endowment has often been criticized for charging even its nominal prices by scholars who wished to possess the volumes in their private libraries. The depository system, carefully safeguarded as it has been in the past, is helping to solve the problem of distribution which so vexed the officers and Trustees in the early years of the Endowment's publishing experience.

Library and Information Bureau

The demands upon the Library of the Endowment, located in the headquarters at Washington, for reading-matter and information on subjects connected with the Endowment's purposes, indicate an increasing usefulness for this unique collection of volumes and pamphlets, located in the heart of the Government establishment at Washington.

For the year ending December 31, 1923, 3,077 volumes have been added, making a total of 25,168 catalogued volumes in the library. The practice of mimeographing lists of the weekly accessions and supplying them to outside libraries and individuals has been continued, thirty names being now included in the mailing list for these lists. Six hundred and fifty-seven volumes were permanently bound for the Library during the year, and several hundred pamphlets enclosed in binders. Titles to the number of 150 were sent to the Library of Congress for the printing of library cards for distribution throughout the country.

In addition to the regular cataloguing, the Librarian makes analytical author and subject cards for important articles on international subjects in the current periodicals, which she examines as they reach her desk. These cards are found very useful in reference work.

The Library has also compiled reading lists on the following subjects, in response to many requests received by the Endowment through correspondence and personal applications: Cost of War; Permanent Court of International Justice; League of Nations; Spheres of Influence and Interest; Recent Books on World Peace; Participation of the United States in International Affairs; Status of the British Dominions since 1914. Several hundred copies of the lists concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations were supplied to members of Congress and private individuals, particularly those who were interested in competing for the American Peace Award and members of debating teams in colleges and universities throughout the country.

Much time is required in the Library in supplying bibliographic and other information requested by telephone from various official and private offices and persons in Washington. The courtesy of the Library in these matters is much appreciated, and many expressions of appreciation have been received from those who make use of the Library, not only for the consideration with which they are treated by the Endowment's staff, but for the completeness of the information available and the efficiency with which it is supplied.

The Library has continued the very valuable Chronicle of International Events, the items being selected from the current literature received. A selection of the more important of these events continues to be published quarterly in the *American Journal of International Law*. The keeping of this Chronicle enables the Librarian at almost a moment's notice to give information regarding any event of an international character of sufficient importance to be noted in the current newspaper or periodical press.

Changes in Personnel

The Secretary again finds it his sad duty to report the death of a Trustee, since the annual meeting held in April last year. On February 24, 1924, Mr. James L. Slayden, one of the original Trustees of the Endowment, died at his home in San Antonio, Texas, in his seventy-second year. A resolution suitably

memorializing Mr. Slayden's services will be presented to the Trustees at their annual meeting.

The death of Mr. Slayden leaves two vacancies in the Board which may be filled at the annual meeting. The second vacancy is due to the fact that the Honorable Oscar W. Underwood, elected to the Board last year, has not accepted the election.

Under the By-Laws, a list of the persons nominated for the Board of Trustees, together with the names of the proposers, must be mailed to each Trustee twenty days before the annual meeting, and no other name may be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present at the meeting. Accordingly, all names of candidates for the vacancies in the Board of Trustees should be mailed so as to be in the hands of the Secretary not later than Saturday, March 29 next.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 19, 1924.

APPENDIX I

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1923

ADMINISTRATION AND SUNDRY PURPOSES

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Maintenance of headquarters, including purchases and repairs	Library	Publications	Miscellaneous	Total
1911	\$28,535.48	\$2,428.61	\$972.07	.....	\$500.00	\$32,436.16
1912	18,753.45	2,268.47	1,496.32	\$3,115.75	.....	25,633.99
1913	36,523.10	5,633.04	2,648.71	6,580.68	.....	51,385.53
1914	38,304.84	13,233.09	2,461.90	380.50	982.85	55,363.18
1915	40,908.88	4,258.93	5,900.83	6,670.73	18,442.91	76,182.28
1916	38,408.51	3,976.73	5,606.77	8,183.53	178.72	56,444.26
1917	38,184.53	7,702.13	5,570.18	8,695.47	665.34	60,817.65
1918	42,888.68	12,336.84	5,273.25	7,711.96	1,401.01	69,611.74
1919	52,099.96	8,185.55	8,648.28	9,580.24	14,648.69	93,162.72
1920	53,918.95	8,094.00	10,489.59	15,706.03	1,473.26	89,681.83
1921	57,328.58	11,404.63	11,327.73	12,048.49	1,588.60	93,698.03
1922	65,447.15	9,574.37	11,520.67	8,842.24	7,547.77	102,932.20
1923	61,426.93	11,292.20	12,806.43	7,165.05	.....	92,690.61
1924 (First Half) ..	28,429.03	7,648.15	5,255.42	3,358.94	.....	44,691.54
Total	\$601,248.07	\$108,036.74	\$89,978.15	\$98,039.61	\$47,429.15	\$944,731.72

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses, including foreign organization	Subventions to societies and periodicals	International visits	Publications	Educational propaganda	Total
1911	\$1,622.16	\$41,000.00	\$14,100.00	.....	\$10,258.89	\$66,981.05
1912	16,945.91	59,015.49	464.16	.....	69,049.75	145,475.31
1913	24,200.08	108,326.42	19,575.79	.....	66,101.71	218,204.00
1914	26,084.80	121,358.62	36,490.27	\$8,103.32	61,677.68	253,714.69
1915	31,010.33	99,814.96	24,048.93	11,027.13	88,447.11	254,348.46
1916	31,605.86	79,826.85	10,297.83	8,557.70	170,805.06	301,183.30
1917	24,452.62	108,461.16	16,900.88	829.53	79,479.19	230,123.38
1918	18,740.51	73,545.56	57,667.81	1,442.56	89,674.66	241,071.10
1919	21,320.48	75,680.84	53,949.37	4,662.42	50,576.27	206,189.38
1920	21,524.69	58,464.80	57,230.12	4,453.26	68,666.40	210,339.36
1921	22,607.94	76,393.88	41,400.44	2,445.32	129,117.82	271,965.40
1922	21,125.61	62,745.53	14,631.56	.....	99,427.18	197,929.88
1923	23,988.23	92,193.87	20,840.00	167.76	90,240.82	227,430.68
1924 (First Half)	12,390.24	23,979.01	955.00	3,641.25	14,504.24	55,469.74
Total	\$297,619.46	\$1,080,807.08	\$368,552.16	\$45,330.25	\$1,088,116.78	\$2,880,425.73

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Aid to societies, books and periodicals	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911.....	\$1,972.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,972.53
1912.....	3,135.00	\$3,084.71	\$1,625.00	.....	.....	7,844.71
1913.....	10,586.81	33,023.71	5,419.78	.....	\$1,031.06	50,061.36
1914.....	13,450.66	42,376.22	6,980.23	\$5,522.95	14,578.97	82,909.03
1915.....	10,688.19	22,789.30	9,584.09	12,578.29	7,796.95	63,436.82
1916.....	13,857.62	27,391.45	13,175.00	8,973.93	47,318.90	110,716.90
1917.....	11,215.57	37,277.24	6,423.01	72,523.05	16,086.12	143,524.99
1918.....	13,011.63	32,176.81	5,904.43	23,249.48	20,235.35	85,577.70
1919.....	12,642.64	13,628.26	5,323.36	34,228.45	39,100.90	104,983.67
1920.....	13,559.41	8,277.73	5,086.22	83,256.18	49,627.56	159,807.10
1921.....	13,950.41	28,580.93	8,535.57	52,266.47	23,980.16	127,319.54
1922.....	15,020.26	11,903.36	8,683.66	58,513.87	41,261.14	135,382.29
1923.....	22,895.39	54,017.91	5,721.67	13,868.05	14,953.67	111,456.69
1924 (First Half)	5,478.28	47,044.00	2,177.25	11,806.14	5,267.50	71,773.17
Total.....	\$161,470.40	\$352,571.63	\$84,639.27	\$376,786.86	\$281,298.34	\$1,256,766.50

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Fiscal Year	Salaries and expenses	Honoraria and expenses, Committee of Research and Editorial Boards	Research work	Publications	Special work	Total
1911.....	\$3,365.09	\$9,296.69	.....	.....	.....	\$12,661.78
1912.....	4,950.55	13,515.65	.....	.....	.....	18,466.20
1913.....	8,127.99	18,575.00	\$17,746.89	.....	.....	44,449.88
1914.....	8,453.84	27,314.81	33,666.36	\$1,240.18	\$389.40	71,064.59
1915.....	11,438.80	15,155.43	16,565.58	4,686.01	.....	47,845.82
1916.....	11,233.33	17,158.33	19,087.33	2,573.75	31,298.33	82,251.07
1917.....	9,604.65	17,000.00	8,034.79	5,412.23	404.88	40,456.55
1918.....	9,278.00	10,500.00	23,159.65	9,946.69	.....	52,884.34
1919.....	9,249.04	7,500.00	34,186.61	4,931.52	848.88	56,716.05
1920.....	19,500.60	10,618.76	21,414.20	33,476.26	2,809.21	87,819.03
1921.....	23,157.26	26,328.63	27,793.53	20,727.78	.....	98,007.20
1922.....	25,243.84	42,383.51	17,199.34	23,861.92	1,129.21	109,817.82
1923.....	15,954.93	55,681.01	36,421.43	12,208.50	300.00	120,565.87
1924 (First Half)	1,175.16	19,370.30	2,863.00	24,102.13	.....	47,510.59
Total.....	\$160,733.08	\$290,398.12	\$259,038.71	\$143,166.97	\$37,179.91	\$890,516.79

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS

Purchase of headquarters buildings and sites:		
No. 2 Jackson Place.....	\$90,000.00	
No. 4 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00	
No. 6 Jackson Place.....	47,000.00	
		\$184,000.00
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France.....		124,344.74
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East:		
Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Louvain.....	\$100,000.00	
Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Belgrade.....	100,000.00	
Reconstruction of the Library at Rheims.....	200,000.00	
Relief of refugees from Russia.....	50,000.00	
Construction of a model public square at Fargniers, France.....	150,000.00	
		600,000.00
Loan to the Republic of China.....		70,000.00
Total.....		\$978,344.74

RECAPITULATION

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS AND DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Adminis- tration and Sundry Purposes	Division of Intercourse and Education	Division of International Law	Division of Economics and History	Special appropriations and allotments	Total
1911.....	\$32,436.16	\$66,981.05	\$1,972.53	\$12,661.78	.....	\$114,051.52
1912.....	25,633.99	145,475.31	7,844.71	18,466.20	.....	197,420.21
1913.....	51,385.53	218,204.00	50,061.36	44,449.88	\$54,475.00	418,575.77
1914.....	55,363.18	253,714.69	82,909.03	71,064.59	82,525.00	545,576.49
1915.....	76,182.28	254,348.46	63,436.82	47,845.82	.....	441,813.38
1916.....	56,444.26	301,183.30	110,716.90	82,251.07	.....	550,595.53
1917.....	60,817.65	230,123.38	143,524.99	40,456.55	47,000.00	521,922.57
1918.....	69,611.74	241,071.10	85,577.70	52,884.34	.....	449,144.88
1919.....	93,162.72	206,189.38	104,983.67	56,716.05	.....	461,051.82
1920.....	89,681.83	210,339.36	159,807.10	87,819.03	260,000.00	807,647.32
1921.....	93,698.03	271,965.40	127,319.54	98,007.20	60,000.00	650,990.17
1922.....	102,932.20	197,929.88	135,382.29	109,817.82	350,000.00	896,062.19
1923.....	92,690.61	227,430.68	111,456.69	120,505.87	120,400.00	672,543.85
1924 (First Half)	44,691.54	55,469.74	71,773.17	47,510.59	3,944.74	223,389.78
Total...	\$944,731.72	\$2,880,425.73	\$1,256,766.50	\$890,516.79	\$978,344.74	\$6,950,785.48

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES BY DIVISIONS AND GENERAL SUBJECTS

	Salaries and expenses	Subventions	Library and research work	Publica- tions	Educational propaganda and miscel- laneous activities	Total
Administration and Sundry Purposes...	\$709,284.81	.....	\$89,978.15	\$98,039.61	\$47,429.15	\$944,731.72
Division of In- tercourse and Educa- tion.....	297,619.46	\$1,080,807.08	.....	45,330.25	1,456,668.94	2,880,425.73
Division of In- ternational Law.....	161,470.40	352,571.63	84,639.27	376,786.86	281,298.34	1,256,766.50
Division of Economics and History	161,733.08	.....	549,436.83	142,166.97	37,179.91	890,516.79
Total.....	\$1,330,107.75	\$1,433,378.71	\$724,054.25	\$662,323.69	\$1,822,576.34	\$5,972,440.74
Purchase of buildings and sites.....						308,344.74
Relief in devastated portions of Europe and the Near East.....						600,000.00
Loan to the Republic of China.....						70,000.00
Total (to Dec. 31, 1923).....						\$6,950,785.48

APPENDIX II

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1923

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office			
Year Book, 1911.....	.....	.....	.....
Year Book, 1912.....	.....	.....	11
Year Book, 1913-14.....	.....	.....	17
Year Book, 1915.....	.....	.....	13
Year Book, 1916.....	.....	.....	17
Year Book, 1917.....	.....	.....	25
Year Book, 1918.....	.....	.....	22
Year Book, 1919.....	.....	.....	23
Year Book, 1920.....	.....	.....	35
Year Book, 1921.....	.....	.....	65
Year Book, 1922.....	.....	.....	116
Year Book, 1923.....	.....	.....	4,326
Manual of Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie...	.....	.....	29
Division of Intercourse and Education			
No. 1. Eliot: Some Roads towards Peace.....	.....	.....	60
No. 3. Mabie: Educational Exchange with Japan ..	.....	.....	25
No. 7-8. Bacon: For Better Relations with our Latin American Neighbors.....	.....	.....	40
No. 9. Schoenrich: Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America.....	.....	.....	28
No. 11. Jones: Hygiene and War.....	.....	.....	26
No. 12. Lange: Russia, the Revolution and the War ..	.....	.....	38
No. 13. Greetings to the New Russia.....	.....	.....	20
No. 14. Vildósola and López: South American Opinions on the War.....	.....	.....	29
No. 17. American Foreign Policy.....	.....	.....	131
No. 18. Lichtenberger: Relations between France and Germany.....	.....	.....	3,764
No. 19. Lichtenberger: The Ruhr Conflict.....	.....	.....	4,305
Division of Economics and History			
Young: Nationalism and War in the Near East.....	.....	.....	3
Drachmann: Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Scandinavian Countries	10	\$4.96	15
Bodart: Losses of Life in Modern Wars.....	21	13.84	23
Grunzel: Economic Protectionism.....	37	34.70	19
Prinzing: Epidemics Resulting from Wars.....	19	15.76	19
Girault: Colonial Tariff Policy of France.....	17	14.02	20
Munro: Five Republics of Central America.....	95	139.62	11
Glasson: Federal Military Pensions.....	4	4.20	8
Ogawa: Conscription System in Japan.....	4	3.79	9
Kobayashi: War and Armament Loans of Japan	37	34.97	10
Kobayashi: Military Industries of Japan.....	51	48.20	13
Porritt: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of British Dominions.....	160	220.98	3
Westergaard: Economic Development in Denmark ..	121	61.75	4
Leites: Recent Economic Developments in Russia...	193	174.01	11
Subercaseaux: Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile	52	46.41	10

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Ono: War and Armament Expenditures of Japan....	48	45.36	880
Ono: Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War.....	20	18.90	873
Ogawa: Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War...	29	27.41	869
Kobayashi: War and Armament Taxes of Japan....	2	1.89	801
Heckscher: The Continental System.....	41	52.78	873
Robertson: Hispanic American Relations with the United States.....	167	280.56	887
Dumas—Vedel-Petersen: Losses of Life caused by Wars.....	7	5.88	72
<i>Preliminary Economic Studies of the War</i>			
No. 1. Shortt: Effects of the War upon Canada....	1	.42	7
No. 2. Rowe: Effects of the War upon Chile.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3. Dixon and Parmelee: War Administration of Railways.....	3	1.26	31
No. 4. Andrews: Effect of the War upon Women and Children.....	1	.42	31
No. 6. Gephart: Effect of the War upon Insurance	4	1.68	12
No. 13. Carver: Government Control of the Liquor Business.....	2	.84	31
No. 14. Hammond: British Labour Conditions and Legislation during the War.....	2	.84	7
No. 15. Anderson: Effect of the War upon Money, Credit and Banking.....	.....	.....	51
No. 17. Rowe: Effects of the War upon Peru.....	.....	.....	33
No. 18. Baker: Government Control and Operation of Industry during the War.....	6	2.52	61
No. 21. Coffey: Cooperative Movement in Jugoslavia during the War.....	75	31.50	24
No. 23. Gide: Effect of the War upon French Economic Life.....	71	42.92	875
No. 24. Bogart: Direct and Indirect Costs of the War.....	14	5.88	17
No. 25. Crowell: Government War Contracts.....	6	2.52	40
<i>Economic and Social History of the World War</i>			
Salter: Allied Shipping Control.....	9	10.88	99
Bowley: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom..	157	181.56	84
Keith: War Government in the British Dominions...	28	33.06	84
Henderson: The Cotton Control Board.....	32	18.48	9
Jenkinson: A Manual of Archive Administration....	96	108.54	12
Bulkley: Bibliographical Survey.....	72	84.30	12
Wolfe: Labour Supply and Regulation.....	7	8.82	856
Redmayne: British Coal-Mining Industry during the War.....	96	112.02	851
Middleton: Food Production in War.....	55	65.02	854
Cole: Workshop Organization.....	13	13.65	855
Cole: Trade Unionism and Munitions.....	13	13.65	855
Cole: Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry.....	2	2.10	903
Rašín: Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia.....	*1,093	744.08	984
Van der Flier: War Finances of the Netherlands....	1	.63	855
Spann: Bibliographie.....	.....	.....	484

* Includes a special order for 1,000 copies purchased by the Government of Czechoslovakia.

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Division of International Law			
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907.			
English edition	2	1.68	14
Freedom of the Seas	1	.84	8
Instructions to American Delegates to the Hague Conferences	5	3.15	11
French edition . . . . .	.....	.....	2
An International Court of Justice	1	.63	15
The Status of an International Court of Justice	6	3.78	10
Une Cour de Justice Internationale	1	1.05	.....
Recommendations on International Law . . . . .	.....	.....	10
Controversy over Neutral Rights . . . . .	.....	.....	4
Essay on a Congress of Nations	1	.84	12
The Hague Court Reports	8	11.76	11
Resolutions of the Institute of International Law	1	.84	11
Diplomatic Documents relating to the European War	1	3.15	10
Declaration of Independence	32	13.44	9
Recommendations of Habana . . . . .	.....	.....	12
Reports to the Hague Conferences	20	33.30	22
Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800 . . . . .	.....	.....	1
International Union of the Hague Conferences	27	13.22	11
Problem of an International Court of Justice	10	8.48	21
Treaties between the United States and Prussia . . . . .	.....	.....	9
Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Cases	3	9.45	14
Judicial Settlement of Controversies etc., Analysis of Cases between States	20	26.40	11
The United States of America: A Study in International Organization	7	8.82	9
The Declaration of London	2	1.68	10
Monograph on Plebiscites	5	8.40	16
Treaties for the Advancement of Peace	2	1.26	20
Jay's "War and Peace" . . . . .	.....	.....	11
Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787	71	119.28	8
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1899 . . . . .	.....	.....	6
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907,			
Volume 1	1	2.10	12
Volume 2	2	4.20	11
Volume 3	2	4.20	9
Index Volume	3	6.30	9
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China	68	285.60	8
The Holy Alliance	74	46.62	12
Development of International Law after the World War	28	29.40	830
Official German Documents relating to the World War	80	252.00	879
Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1918	5	31.50	841
Pamphlet Series, Nos. 1-48 . . . . .	.....	.....	1,482

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
<i>Classics of International Law</i>			
Ayala: De Jure et Officiis Bellicis.....	I	2.94	II
Gentili: Hispanica Advocatio.....	2	4.20	12
Rachel: De Jure Naturae et Gentium.....	I	1.68	II
Textor: Synopsis Juris Gentium.....	I	1.68	II
Vattel: Le droit des gens.....	4	13.44	II
Victoria: Relectiones: De Indis and De Jure Belli...	I	1.26	II
Zouche: Juris et Judiciis Feialis.....	2	3.36	II
<i>Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens</i>			
Lawrence: Les principes de droit international.....	4	7.06	.....
De Louter: Le droit international public postif.....	5	12.64	I
Triepel: Droit international et droit interne.....	I	1.22	.....
<i>American Institute of International Law</i>			
Procès-verbaux de la première session tenue à Washing- ton.....	5	2.10	II
Historique—Notes—Opinions.....	.....	.....	II
Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations.....	I	.42	II
La déclaration des droits et devoirs des nations.....	.....	.....	II
Le droit international de l'avenir.....	.....	.....	II
Acte Final de la Session de la Havane.....	I	.42	II
Actas Memorias y Proyectos.....	.....	.....	II
Root: Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Na- tions. English, Spanish, Portuguese and French	.....	.....	44
Totals for 1923.....	3,512	\$3,725.37	32,216

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

So confused have been the movements of opinion during the past year and so various the developments of national policy, that it is difficult to record, with any definiteness, progress toward the accomplishment of the ideals for which the Carnegie Endowment was brought into existence. The world is still, and perhaps will for some years remain, under the influence of the emotions that were so universally developed by the World War. A new and strongly reactionary type of intensive nationalism, both offensive and defensive, has made its appearance quite generally throughout the supposedly civilized world, and that notable movement toward nation building for an ethical end and toward the willing cooperation of nations to promote works of civilization and to substitute the rule of right for that of force, has been rudely checked.

The League of Nations, established by the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, has some notable achievements to its credit, but the larger issues of international relations have gone to their settlement or have remained unsettled quite apart from its activity or its authority. The smaller nations of Europe look to the League of Nations with earnest hope that it will grow into such an association of free peoples as shall afford those smaller nations not only relief from the fear of attack or spoliation, but also opportunity for larger and more effective development. In each of the large European nations there is plainly a very considerable body of opinion which supports the principles and ideals of the League of Nations, but this body of opinion has not yet proved sufficiently powerful to bend the policies of those nations into complete cooperation through the instrumentality of the League of Nations. There can be no doubt that, if desired by the Government of the United States, the Covenant of the League of Nations would be modified to accord with the reservations contained in the resolution of ratification of the Treaty of Versailles reported to the United States Senate by the Committee on Foreign Affairs which failed of passage on November 19, 1919 and on March 19, 1920. Public opinion in the United States however, which earnestly supported the resolution of ratification with reservations in 1919 and 1920, is now in a different mood. The fear of political complications and the happenings of the past four years have implanted in the minds of a large number of Americans a strong opposition to any present relationship in the form of cooperation or association with other nations, even such as the United States has heretofore strongly urged. This is a fact to be reckoned with in framing the policies of practical statesmanship. One may or may not be in agreement with it, but the fact itself cannot be denied.

The Division of Intercourse and Education, whose business is primarily that of education, has during the year been even more than usually active in its efforts to increase international understanding and to promote those various forms of unofficial international cooperation which are so helpful in their effect upon the public opinion of the world. The work of aid in reconstruction going forward in France, in Belgium and in Serbia has absorbed much time and effort. The rebuilding of the membership and influence of the Advisory Council in Europe, shattered as it was by nearly five years of war, has been accomplished. The new and most satisfactory headquarters of the European Bureau in Paris have been occupied and are already the seat of greatly increased activity. The work of informing leaders of opinion in other lands of the progress of thought in America has gone on systematically and successfully. An increasing number of Americans, particularly young Americans, are being reached by the International Relations Clubs, by the International Mind Alcoves and in other ways. The monthly issues of *International Conciliation* reach nearly twenty thousand persons and have become stated material for use in large numbers of schools, libraries, colleges and universities. The aim of the Division is not to turn the minds of those whom it reaches toward the support of any designated public policy, but rather so to instruct them in history, in economics, in public law and in international relationships as to keep them well informed and open-minded for the consideration of all projects to advance civilization and to establish international peace through cooperation among nations.

Appropriation for Reconstruction after the War

IN BELGIUM

On July 17, 1923, was formally dedicated the first wing of the new library for the University of Louvain¹ which, destroyed during the war, is now rebuilding as the voluntary offering of American good-will. The completion of this wing makes possible the proper housing and protection of tens of thousands of books vitally necessary to the work of students at the University. The impressive ceremony of dedication reproduced on a somewhat smaller scale the notable scene of July 28, 1921, when the cornerstone of the library was laid in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians. The leading part of the ceremony was taken by the venerable Cardinal Mercier whose unique place in the hearts and minds of the civilized world is universally recognized. The King of the Belgians was represented by his son, the Duc de Brabant, to whom fell the solemn duty of placing upon one of the shelves of the library the *premier livre*, a magnificently bound volume containing the names of the students of 1914 who, to the number of one hundred and ninety-six, gave their lives for Belgium. The Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, in his capacity as president of the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain,

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 50.

placed beside it a second volume containing the names of the school children and teachers of New York City, about 925,000 in number, who gave \$45,000 for the construction of the library. A third volume was deposited by M. Imbart de la Tour, president of the International Louvain Committee, as an expression of the sympathy of France.

It will be remembered that in 1920 the Endowment contributed to the Louvain fund the sum of \$107,000 "as an act of sympathy with the suffering which has fallen upon innocent and helpless non-combatants in the war."¹ The Division has followed with unfailing interest and support the activities of the Louvain Committee. The Assistant to the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education has, as secretary of the Committee, aided its work in all practicable ways, and the staff of the office of the Division has gladly rendered whatever service was possible.

Nothing has brought more credit and distinction to the American people than their great and prompt generosity in acts of relief and reconstruction. The rising fabric of the new and beautiful library of the University of Louvain has been made possible by the support of this undertaking by hundreds of thousands of men, women and children in the United States of America. Unfortunately however, despite the many and generous gifts that have been received, these have not come in rapidly enough to enable the work to go forward without interruption. It is now halting because there is not sufficient money to meet the current costs of construction.

In 1925 the University of Louvain will celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of its foundation. It is the earnest hope of the American Committee that gifts may be received in sufficient number and amount to permit the continuance of the work of construction so that His Majesty the King of the Belgians and His Eminence Cardinal Mercier may have the satisfaction of celebrating that anniversary in a completed library which will stand as an everlasting monument to American interest and American affection for Belgium and her people.

IN FRANCE

Rheims

That Rheims is rich in ruins below ground as well as above, was evidenced by the curious discovery, during the work of excavation for the new library to be constructed by the Carnegie Endowment in that city, of a rough mosaic which was easily identified as part of a Roman pavement. The work of construction is steadily progressing, now that there has been compliance with all complex formalities required by French law. M. Sainsaulieu, the French architect of the new building, is taking the greatest personal interest in the work and during the past summer asked the Division for material concerning library buildings in the United States and particularly concerning the Library of Congress. Through the

¹ Year Book, 1921, p. 36.

kindly and helpful cooperation of the Librarian of Congress, the American Library Association, the Director of the New York Public Library and others, it has been possible to send to M. Sainsaulieu, in response to his request, publications, plans and other material which will aid him in his task of providing Rheims with a modern and convenient library building, a gift from the Endowment, to stand as an evidence of the friendship of the American people for the people of France and as an expression of sympathy for the suffering and loss of France in the World War.

Fargniers

On July 14, 1923, the national festival of France took on an international character in the little town of Fargniers, situated in the Department of the Aisne, some eighty miles from Paris, where a group of townspeople, and school children, together with government officials and American representatives assembled for the dedication of the Place Carnegie and the unveiling of the bust of Mr. Carnegie in the public square. In April, 1922, the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment appropriated \$150,000¹ to be used for the construction of a model public square to be known as the Place Carnegie in the French Commune of Fargniers, completely wiped out by the war, and, on July 9, 1922, the cornerstone of the new Town Hall was laid by the American Ambassador.

It was the privilege of the Director to be one of the speakers at the dedication of the Place Carnegie on July 14, 1923. The exercises were simple and sincere. The Mayor and his Council were tireless in their efforts to make the day a memorable one and the welcome of the school children and their community singing was a charming feature of the ceremony. At those exercises the Director spoke as follows:

Le 9 juillet 1922 la première pierre des nouveaux édifices communaux de Fargniers, reconstruits après la dévastation de la guerre a été posée. Aujourd'hui, 14 juillet 1923, le jour de la Fête nationale nous venons célébrer cette reconstruction, et dédier ces édifices à l'usage des Farnois dans les années à venir—années, nous l'espérons de paix communale, de paix nationale, de paix internationale.

L'année dernière M. le Maire, dans son discours très éloquent et très émouvant, a dit que Fargniers était mort pendant la guerre, tué par les canons de l'ennemi envahissant, son sol sillonné de tranchées et de boyaux, raviné de trous d'obus, hérissé de fils de fer barbelés. Mais aujourd'hui Fargniers revit et donne de nouvelles preuves d'immortalité, de courage, de patriotisme et de la fidélité de l'esprit humain. Tous les amis de Fargniers, tous les amis de la France, espèrent que cette ville renaîtra plus belle, plus prospère qu'autrefois et qu'elle servira de modèle à beaucoup d'autres villes dans les régions dévastées.

Cette reconstruction n'est pas une œuvre de charité. Ce n'est pas non plus une entreprise financière. C'est une action amicale, une coopération secourable de la part de la Dotation Carnegie et des Farnois eux-mêmes. Les Farnois ont fourni le courage, le sacrifice, l'oc

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 53.



DEDICATION OF THE PLACE CARNEGIE, FARGNIERS, ON JULY 14, 1923
LEFT TO RIGHT, MR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION, SPEAKING, M. JUSTIN GODART, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE
EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION AND M. L'HÉRONDELLE, MAYOR OF FARGNIERS

casation; la Dotation Carnegie a fourni la main secourable qui aide le courage pour conquérir, le sacrifice pour gagner son but, l'occasion de devenir un exemple d'orgueil civique et patriotique.

Il faut donc que nous tous—les Français, les Anglais, les Américains—restions unis en la nouvelle guerre contre la guerre. Il est impossible d'imaginer une autre guerre comme la dernière sans la destruction de la civilisation entière et la multiplication de milliers de Fargniers morts dans tous les pays. Mais l'esprit humain cherchera, j'en suis sûr, un autre et meilleur chemin. Il cherchera le chemin du progrès et non celui de la destruction, le chemin du droit et non pas celui de la force. Sur ce chemin, la France et les Etats-Unis marchent pendant les années à venir.

Tous nos voeux sont avec vous!

On July 28, 1923, the Mayor of Fargniers, M. L'Hérondelle, to whose active cooperation is in great measure due the progress on the work of construction, wrote as follows to the Président du Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie:

Nous sommes très honorés et très heureux, Monsieur le Président, des sentiments que nous avons pu inspirer à M. le Président Butler. Nous vous prions de lui dire combien de notre côté nous avons été touchés de la visite qu'il est bien voulu nous faire. Le cœur de la commune, représentée par son Conseil municipal, a vécu des minutes d'allégresse, de joie, qui resteront inoubliables. Permettez-moi, mon cher Président, de vous adresser quelques photographies que nous avons fait prendre pour perpétuer le souvenir de cette belle journée.

Nous vous adressons l'expression bien vive de nos meilleurs sentiments.

Le Maire: L'HÉRONDELLE.

On December 3, 1923, the school for boys which was included in the plan of the Carnegie Endowment for the reconstruction of Fargniers was formally opened with appropriate exercises, and it is expected that shortly the girls' school will be completed. In connection with this dedication it is most gratifying to record the following letter from Mrs. Carnegie:

January 19, 1924.

Please express to Dr. Butler my appreciation of his kindness in sending me the account of the dedication of the boys' school at Fargniers.

Baron d'Estournelles insisted that I should visit Fargniers last spring, and I have the most touching and vivid memories of that very interesting day among those warm-hearted people. It is a great pleasure to know that the reconstruction work there is progressing so rapidly.

Believe me, with renewed thanks,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) LOUISE W. CARNEGIE.

Administration of the Division

IN THE UNITED STATES

The work of the Division of Intercourse and Education is, as a result of the experience of the past eleven years, closely organized. For purposes both of

economy and effective administration it is an advantage to have in one and the same building the offices of the Division and those of the American Association for International Conciliation. The Interamerican Division of the American Association for International Conciliation has offices near at hand.

The staff of the offices of the Division consists of the Assistant to the Director, the Division Assistant and three stenographers and clerks who carry on the work under the personal guidance and general supervision of the Director. The work consists in contributing to the education of public opinion in respect to international affairs and the furthering of friendly international relations. Much of the work of the New York offices is naturally connected with the activities described in the following pages of this report. A very close relationship is maintained with the European Bureau in Paris and with the Advisory Council in Europe, and the work of the American Association for International Conciliation and of the Interamerican Division receive constant supervision. The administrative staff has cooperated with the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain. It has received all contributions for transmission to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., who act as depository of the fund, and has supervised all disbursements.

During the year the reports received from the Special Correspondents have been of unusual importance owing to the fact that the international situation has at times been critical. The translation, copying and distribution of these reports, suitably bound for preservation, to the Trustees of the Endowment is an essential part of the work. Comprehensive lists of addresses in various lands which have been built up through careful study of correspondence received and from many sources not ordinarily available, make it possible to reach a wide audience by the distribution of pamphlets and other publications. In selecting the material distributed during the last year emphasis has been laid upon information regarding economic and political conditions in Europe and upon the establishment and work of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

An interesting part of the work of the Division has been the translation and publication of a report made, at the invitation of the European Bureau of the Division, by Professor Henri Lichtenberger of the Sorbonne upon his investigations of political and social conditions in Germany. This report first appeared in the series of publications of the Conciliation Internationale at Paris (*Bulletin Trimestriel*, No. 1, 1923) and was noteworthy because of the fact that while Professor Lichtenberger succeeded in making himself heard and read in Germany he did not arouse antagonism in France. His report was so important that it was issued in English translation, as Publication No. 18 of the Division of Inter-course and Education, in order to give it the widest possible distribution in English-speaking countries. It was published in May, 1923, and was followed in October, 1923, by Publication No. 19, a supplementary report by the same author entitled "The Ruhr Conflict." In the foreword to Publication No. 19, the Director made the following statement of the purpose of these reports:

Following the publication in May last of Professor Lichtenberger's important volume on *Relations between France and Germany*, the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace now lays before the public a report by Professor Lichtenberger on *The Ruhr Conflict*. This second publication is written with the same impartiality, the same sense of objective detachment and the same understanding as the earlier volume. When men's passions are roused it is not easy to discuss the issues that have stirred them save in a partisan spirit. Professor Lichtenberger has succeeded in accomplishing what is almost an impossibility. Although himself a loyal and devoted son of France he here discusses the burning questions of the moment in a spirit of scientific impartiality and human kindness. That his discussion will assist public opinion, particularly in English-speaking countries, to understand the facts and the merits of the controversy over the occupation of the Ruhr cannot be doubted.

The reception by the press of Professor Lichtenberger's report showed at once how great was the general interest in the questions which it treated. Many editorials were written upon it and elaborate articles appeared in the *New York Times* and the *New York Tribune* of Sunday, July 22, 1923.

Among the many acknowledgments received, the following may perhaps be quoted as indicative of the reception given in Germany to these publications:

CHARLOTTENBURG, BERLIN, *October 31, 1923.*

Mit aufrichtigem Dank habe ich Publication No. 18, *Relations between France and Germany*, a Report by Henri Lichtenberger, vor einigen Tagen erhalten. Ich habe bereits mit sorgfälliger Lektüre des Werkes begonnen und will über diese ausserordentlich wertvolle Arbeit in meinen Zeitschrift, der Neuen Erziehung, ausführlich Bericht erstatten.

(Signed) DR. SIEGFRIED KAWERAU.

It will be recalled that the Division has from time to time presented collections of books on American history and institutions to various libraries in foreign countries¹ as a contribution to the diffusion of information regarding the United States. No funds have been available during the year for further extension of this work but that the list of books sent has proved valuable for reference is indicated by the following letter:

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE (8^e), PARIS,
January 8, 1924.

I am returning to you herewith the list of books in the collections presented by the Carnegie Endowment to the different university libraries of Europe. It will interest you to know that we have put the list on cards, are incorporating the information in our catalogue, and are also using it as a basis for recommendations for the selection of books for other libraries in Europe.

We are greatly indebted to you for the use of this valuable list.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.
Librarian of the American Library in Paris.

A great many appeals from institutions and individuals for financial support are received at the offices of the Division and are given serious and kindly consideration either by personal interview or by correspondence. Many of these appeals are for assistance in work which lies entirely outside the scope of the legiti-

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 58.

nate activity of the Division. That activity is neither personal nor philanthropic out, rather, educational in the sense of helping to form an enlightened public opinion in matters of international concern and the promotion of international good-will. Lack of available funds has also made it impossible to ask the Executive Committee for financial support for a number of undertakings which fall within the scope of the Division's work and which are in themselves commendable.

International Mind Alcoves

The Division furnishes to libraries in small communities, upon certain conditions, collections of books dealing with the daily life, customs and history of foreign countries and, as these collections are given with a view to developing a wider interest in world conditions, they are known as International Mind Alcoves. These Alcoves when once established are furnished with additional books of the same nature from time to time.

While Alcoves are established almost exclusively in public libraries, exceptions are sometimes made to meet special conditions. It would have been, for instance, very difficult to have refused the following appeal for rural and mountain boys and girls in Georgia:

Georgia

Berry School, Mt. Berry, March 26, 1923.

Our student body is made up of approximately six hundred students all of whom are more or less mature and it is certain that your books will be read. The literary societies are continually seeking material for debates and for papers which are presented before the various societies. Our class room work in a great many cases requires collateral reading which would be furnished by your set of books. In addition we have more than seventy-five workers and their families living on the Berry School property. I feel that nowhere to my knowledge is there a place where such books of valuable reference would be more largely used. If you can assist us by sending them I can assure you that your interest will be greatly appreciated.

This Alcove is apparently filling a real need, as may be seen by the following communication:

Georgia

Berry School, Mt. Berry, October 16, 1923.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the four splendid books recently sent by you to the Berry School Library. I am very proud of the International Mind Alcove in my library, which attracts much attention. The books are exceptionally fine and have been very useful in obtaining debating material. I hope to bring them more and more to the attention of students and faculty by posters, paragraphs in the school paper, etc.

Please accept our warmest gratitude for your kindness in putting Berry School on your list of favored recipients and for all these books so valuable and suggestive.

An Alcove was also established in response to the following appeal:

Tennessee

Mitchell Library, Cumberland University, Lebanon, July 23, 1923.

I respectfully make application for the books, designated International Mind Alcove, given by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with great appreciation of the wise generosity which prompts the benefaction.

Our Mitchell Library, located in Memorial Hall, our main building, is one of three used by our University body of six or seven hundred and the townspeople. In every way possible, including public announcement, we will promote the use of these books and through it help on the formation of the right international mind. They should be of special help to the members of our faculty lecturing on cognate subjects. Good care will be taken of the Alcove and grateful acknowledgement made.

On October 9, 1923, the President of Cumberland University wrote as follows:

You speak of sending us with great pleasure the four additional books listed for our International Mind Alcove and I write to say that they are received with even more pleasure and to thank you most heartily.

The copy of letter from Western Australia is very informing and inspiring and of tremendous assistance to us in promoting the Alcove idea. Our library force have read it and the four working there are joining heartily in spreading the Alcove's influence. The books are being called for by general readers and are particularly helpful in the case of the faculty. I got the roll of printed matter also and we are displaying these wall charts properly framed in the library.

There are now eighty-eight Alcoves of which fourteen have been established during the period under review. These are:

Florida	Ocala Public Library	Ocala
Georgia	Carnegie Library	Cuthbert
	Berry School Library	Mt. Berry
Illinois	Elmhurst Public Library	Elmhurst
	Macomb City Public Library	Macomb
	Library Extension Division (State Library)	Springfield
Iowa	Carnegie Library	Alden
	Central College Library	Pella
Massachusetts	Peabody Library	Georgetown
New York	Public Library	Ballston Spa
	Carnegie Library	Penn Yan
Oregon	Umatilla County Library	Pendleton
Tennessee	Mitchell Library, Cumberland University	Lebanon
Wisconsin	Public Library	Baraboo

The Alcoves have been supplied during the period under review with the following books:

The Development of the British Empire.....	Howard Robinson
Human Australasia.....	Charles F. Thwing
Economic Problems of Democracy.....	Arthur Twining Hadley

The Changing Chinese.....	Edward Alsworth Ross
Beyond Shanghai.....	Howard Speakman
The Northward Course of Empire.....	V. Stefansson
An Introduction to World Politics.....	H. A. Gibbons
Between the Lines in Asia Minor.....	Mary C. Holmes
The Middle of the Road.....	Philip Gibbs
Understanding Italy.....	C. S. Cooper
What Civilization Owes to Italy.....	James H. Walsh
Dante and His Influence.....	Thomas Nelson Page
Autocracy and Revolution in Russia.....	Sergius A. Korff
Holland under Queen Wilhelmina.....	A. J. Barnouw
Norwegian Towns and People.....	Robert Medill
Building the American Nation.....	Nicholas Murray Butler
The Real Japanese Question.....	K. K. Kawakami

The regular publications of the Division have been sent to the Alcoves as well as pamphlets dealing with matters of current international interest. An informing descriptive chart of the Permanent Court of International Justice, outlining its history, development and status at the time, was also sent out during the summer.

At the suggestion of one of the Trustees of the Endowment, an Alcove was established in the library at Enseñada, Lower California, Mexico, where, although the correspondence is conducted in Spanish, the librarian reports that the books are used by Americans and by Mexicans with a knowledge of English:

Mexico

Enseñada, B.Cfa., March 17, 1923.

En contestación á su atenta carta fechada el mes de febrero P. P. me es honroso participar á Uds. que todos los libros que anteriormente se ha dignado obsequiar el Instituto Carnegie á esta Biblioteca han llegado con toda exactitud y además doy á Uds. las mas expresivas gracias tanto por los volúmenes que, como repito anteriormente, han obsequiado, como por los que ahora enviaron.

Todos los libros que esa Institución ha enviado son del agrado de todas las personas que concurren esta biblioteca y que entienden inglés como por los americanos que la concurren.

Sin otro particular y repitiéndoles las gracias por los obsequios hechos, me repito de Uds. como su atto. Affmo., etc.

An interesting method of keeping the Alcoves in touch with one another has developed through comments made by the various recipients upon the books received. A few Alcoves have been established in foreign lands and the receipt of the book *Human Australasia* by Dr. Charles F. Thwing was the occasion of a significant letter from the library at Perth, West Australia. Copies of this letter were sent to all the other Alcoves. The letter proved of such interest that a number of the librarians have pasted it into the book to which it refers so that readers may enjoy it as well. A letter regarding Dr. Thwing's book was also

received from the Alcove at Dunedin, New Zealand. From another Alcove in that country comes the following encouraging statement:

New Zealand

Auckland University Library, Auckland, September 19, 1923.

I am instructed by my Council to thank you most cordially for these gifts and to inform you that the International Mind Alcove forms one of the most important corners of our Library and is looked upon as having a great effect upon the widening of the views and information of our students upon international affairs in general. May I state that personally I find your Alcove very attractive, and from my knowledge of the use of the books made by the students, desire to congratulate you upon your having made available throughout the world information in such an attractive form.

No word has been received, since the earthquake in September last, from or about one of the two institutions in Japan in which Alcoves had been placed. The following reply has however been received from Tokyo:

Japan

Tokyo Higher Commercial School, Wanda, Tokyo, November 2, 1923.

I received yours dated October 1, and I wish to express my sincere gratitude for your kindness and sympathy to us about the terrible calamity which has come to us. Almost all buildings of our college were burnt or received great damages, but it was luckily that our library was safe, though reading room received some damages.

As to your usual donation for our library I wish to state our great thanks, with which our readers are receiving your gifts.

It would not be worth while to continue this part of the work of the Division unless it were known that the books sent to these Alcoves are read. Librarians are constantly asked for reports on this point. A few of their replies are printed herewith:

Iowa

Algona Free Public Library, Algona, October 19, 1923.

I fear I do not make you feel how much the books from the Alcoves are being used. While not as popular as a novel, for that we know is never true of non-fiction, yet our readers of non-fiction have enjoyed these and their circulation is more than usual of that class. So much is this so that I am going to ask if we could have duplicates of three of them. . . . Perhaps you would like to know that I suggested to the Woman's Library Aid that we make our program this year an international one. We are doing so and I chose a quotation from one of your books for the years' work: "Over the hills are people." The book *Human Australasia* is one to be reviewed. I am very grateful for the letter from Australia about this book.

Wisconsin

Public Library, Baraboo, August 30, 1923.

My formal acknowledgment was sent in accordance with the action of our Board. I am very glad to give an account of our appreciation in a less formal manner. Having a small

book fund we are most grateful for the books and have placed them in front on a stack reserved for special displays. The Woman's Club have asked me for a list and to select ones of special interest to be reviewed for their work.

We live in a district where many foreigners settled and world peace is much discussed, so we have already had many requests for the books.

Alabama

Carnegie Library, Anniston, October 9, 1923.

I wish to acknowledge your letter and the four books you name. I put them out the very afternoon they came and two of them went out immediately. The one *What Civilization Owes to Italy* is proving very popular, and the three books on Italy make a good collection. Since the schools have opened we are constantly referring to the Alcove and use the books more than any other group of "non-fiction."

Massachusetts

Peabody Library, Georgetown, January 15, 1924.

The books are a wonderful thing for us coming, too, for the long evenings, and certainly as I need not tell you are a fine selection. At least a third of them are in circulation every day and several have been and still are in constant use in the high school. This, for our small town, is an encouraging beginning. I always rely a great deal on my recommendation by word of mouth here at the library desk. A librarian's good word for a book she herself has read and enjoyed and explains a bit seems to be good advertising. I think if you knew conditions here you would be pleased.

Georgia

Carnegie Library, Cuthbert, October 13, 1923.

We appreciate the gift of all the books you have sent for the library and *they are being read*. I have a lady waiting for two of the books that came in this morning. She has lived in Italy and is very anxious to read the books *Understanding Italy* and *Dante and his Influence*. I consider all the books very valuable, not only for readers' information but for research work for schools. I thank you for the copy of the letter from Australia.

Nova Scotia

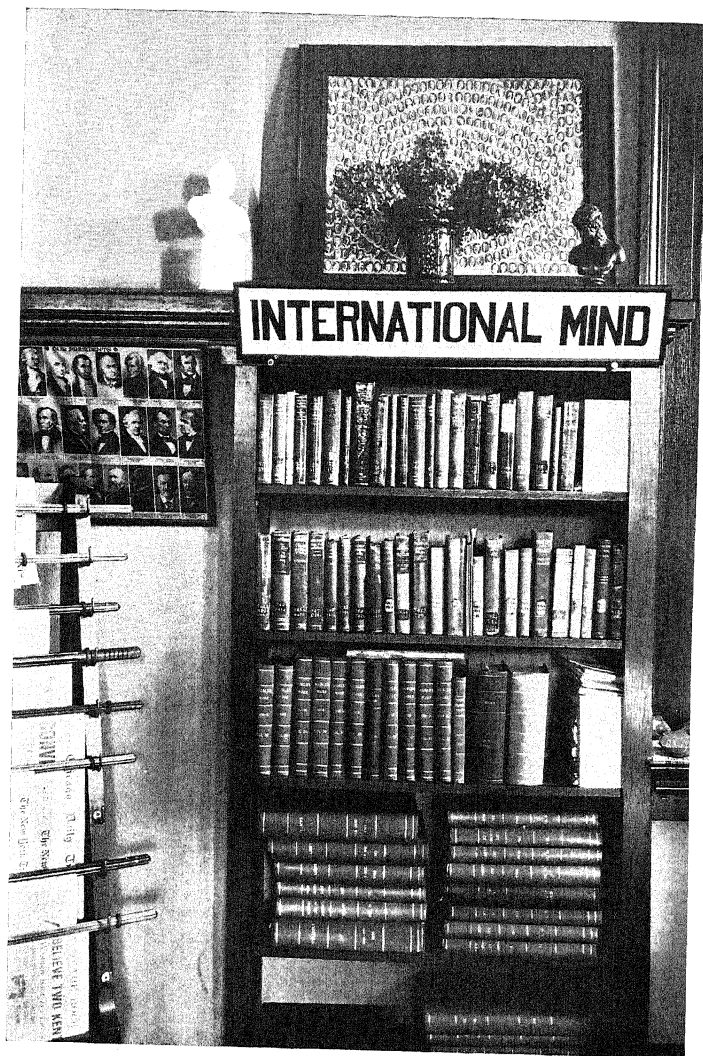
Dalhousie University, Halifax, October 16, 1923.

Again I have to thank you for a kind letter and a most welcome gift of books. The books will every one of them be a valuable addition to our Library. Italy and Russia are both so much in the public eye at the present time that it is good to have something that will help us understand them.

I was extremely interested in Vice Chancellor Shann's comments on *Human Australasia*, and think of keeping the copy of his letter in the book pocket of the book, as it seems to me that it would be very interesting and helpful to those who read it.

The books on China you sent us have proved especially popular among the students.

A report upon the Alcoves would not be complete without recording that the work conducted at the New York Office end is lightened and encouraged by the kindly cooperation and interest of the librarians with whom the correspondence is carried on and with whom most pleasant and friendly relationships have been established.



**INTERNATIONAL MIND ALCOVE IN THE MERCER TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY,
ALEDO, ILLINOIS**

THE LIBRARIAN WRITES: "I MADE A SIGN SO LARGE THAT PEOPLE COMING TO THE LIBRARY WOULD ASK ABOUT IT AND THIS GIVES ME A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN WHAT THE ALCOVE IS." HER REPORT SHOWS THAT NEARLY ONE FOURTH OF THE TOTAL CIRCULATION OF BOOKS IS NON-FICTION, IN A COMMUNITY OF ABOUT 3,000

VISIT OF THE DIRECTOR TO EUROPE

On May 12, 1923, the Director sailed for Europe to deliver, in Great Britain, at the invitation of the Trustees of the Watson Foundation, a series of lectures on building the American Nation:¹

The Mansion House, London.....	May 24, 1923
University of Cambridge.....	May 25, 1923
University of Cardiff.....	May 29, 1923
University of Liverpool.....	May 31, 1923
University of Manchester.....	June 1, 1923
University of Glasgow.....	June 4, 1923
University of St. Andrews.....	June 6, 1923
University of Edinburgh.....	June 7, 1923
University of Leeds.....	June 11, 1923

In addition to these lectures the Director made twenty-three public addresses at luncheons, tendered by various civic authorities and learned societies. During his visit to Great Britain he was in constant association with men and women of every class and type and found everywhere intense interest in American history and institutions. There can be no doubt that Sir George Watson's generous benefaction is already producing at least some part of the results which he aimed to achieve.

From Great Britain the Director proceeded to the continent to attend the meetings in Paris of the Advisory Council in Europe and of the Conciliation Internationale described elsewhere. He inspected the various works of reconstruction in progress in Europe, as gifts of the Carnegie Endowment, speaking at both Fagniers and Louvain. He spent several days at The Hague in order to visit the Permanent Court of International Justice and to take part in the work of the Academy of International Law. Before this Academy he delivered, in the Peace Palace, on July 20, 1923, an address on the topic *Le développement de l'esprit international*.² The will to cooperate to promote international justice is excellently illustrated by this new Academy. It may well prove to be an important instrument in rebuilding the sadly shattered framework of public law.

IN EUROPE

The removal of the European Bureau of the Division from the small apartment on the rue Pierre Curie, Paris, to the building at 173 Boulevard St.-Germain³ took place in July last. This beautiful and wholly suitable building now provides offices for the foreign work of all three Divisions of the Endowment. While the primary use of the building is for the work of the Endowment, nevertheless, as an act of courtesy, the Endowment has opened its doors to various societies of an international character. The American University Union occupies one entire floor. The Young Peoples Union of the American Church in Paris holds Sunday

¹ *Building the American Nation* (New York, 1923, Charles Scribner's Sons).

² See p. 77.

³ Year Book, 1923, p. 63.

evening meetings in the assembly hall. An office will be occupied by a representative of the Carnegie Institution while he is doing historical research work for that body. In fact it seems clear that the headquarters on the Boulevard St.-Germain will gradually become a center of American activities in Paris.

The first, and a very intimate, reception in the new building was held on April 27, 1923, in honor of Mrs. Carnegie, who was passing through Paris. Among those who assembled to meet Mrs. Carnegie was the American Ambassador in Paris. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant reviewed in a few words the ideals and benefactions of Mr. Carnegie, concluding as follows:

Cette maison où nous sommes n'est pas la nôtre: c'est la sienne, celle de sa pensée, celle de son rêve, celle de l'amitié, de la paix: peuplée moins d'administration que de jeunesse et d'espérance américaine.

Mrs. Carnegie expressed her satisfaction and pleasure in the new headquarters.

On the evening of July 6, 1923, the headquarters were formally opened. The reception was attended by several hundred guests among whom were distinguished representatives of many different lands. The reception was entirely unofficial in character. On the morning of the same day was held the meeting of the Conciliation Internationale. At this meeting matters relating to the development of the work of the organization were considered and discussed by representatives from a dozen countries. On the following day, July 7, the Advisory Council of the European Division of the Endowment met in formal session. It would not be easy to convey in a printed report a notion of the spirit that prevailed at this meeting. In the midst of the Ruhr crisis Germans and Frenchmen took part in a discussion of European conditions with perfect freedom of expression and in an honest effort to comprehend all points of view. Naturally, interest centered upon the vital importance of an intelligent understanding between representative Germans and representative Frenchmen. Report was made upon the work already accomplished in this respect by the Committee on Relations with Germany.¹ A remarkable address made by Professor Foerster on Franco-German reconciliation was afterward translated into English and published as Document No. 190 of the American Association for International Conciliation. This publication was widely circulated in the United States where it attracted much attention and much comment in the press. An editorial in the *New York Tribune* of October 7, 1923, ends with the following statement:

There is, apparently, a body of opinion in Germany which accepts the treaty as an unavoidable, perhaps a just, penalty for the sins of German imperialism. It is desirable to give it the best possible opportunity to be heard.

The Director, who was present at all the meetings mentioned above, called attention to the fact that in regard to any international situation nothing must be done or said through an excess of zeal which would be interpreted by any

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 64.

government or by the public as an interference by private initiative with public policy, especially in the delicate matter of promoting friendly relations between France and Germany, and it was upon this basis that the broad lines of the work for the ensuing year were laid out. The details of the work then outlined will be carried out by the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council and by the officers of the European Bureau.

The work of the European Bureau has been carried forward by the efficient and devoted services of the experienced staff. The duties of Mlle Peylade, as general secretary, and her assistant Mme Perreux, have been effectively performed to the entire satisfaction of the Director. Mlle Amelot has installed the valuable Passy Library, of which she is librarian, in the new headquarters and has full charge of that important collection of works upon international subjects. This collection is open daily to the public. The removal from the rue Pierre Curie to the new building, the progress of the work at Fargniers and at Rheims have made much heavier demands than before upon the time and thought of the staff and these demands have in turn been met with cordial and efficient response. No small part of the work of the European Bureau is in welcoming foreign visitors to Paris and assisting them in all possible ways. The enlargement of this work has been made possible by the more commodious quarters now at the disposal of the Bureau.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant has continued the remarkable series of letters to the Director begun before the war. These letters, which are bound for permanent preservation in the archives of the Division, contain an invaluable intimate record of the writer's impressions of events, national and international, of his hopes and efforts for the furtherance of the work he has so greatly at heart and many personal confidential discussions make the series unique.

The financial report of the European Bureau, verified by the auditor, M. Théodore Ruyssen, shows the following expenditures for the work of the Division of Intercourse and Education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923:

Administration expenses, including salaries, clerical assistance, publications, printing and postage.....	fr. 114,902.15
Subventions.....	115,327.55
Miscellaneous expenses at bank.....	50.80
Total.....	fr. 230,280.50

ADVISORY COUNCIL IN EUROPE

At the meetings of the Advisory Council,¹ the following names were proposed to fill vacancies in the membership of the Council:

Cuba. Cosme de la Torriente y Perez, Cuban Embassy, Washington, D. C. President of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the Republic of Cuba; Delegate to the League of Nations

¹See p. 62.

and President of the Third Committee of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations; Vice President of the Cuban Society of International Law; formerly Cuban Minister at Madrid. Cuban Ambassador at Washington.

- Japan.* Tsunejiro Miyaoka, No. 1 Yuraku-cho Itchome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo, Japan. International lawyer. Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, 1894; First Secretary of the Legation at Berlin, 1894-1900; Minister Resident and Senior Counselor of the Legation, 1900-1906; Counselor of the Embassy at Washington, 1906-1908; Minister Plenipotentiary and resigned, 1909.
- Mexico.* Francisco Leon de la Barra, Paris, France. Delegate from Mexico to the Second Hague Conference; Mexican Ambassador at Washington, 1910; Provisional President of Mexico in 1911; Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, 1913; Diplomatic Mexican representative to France until 1920.
- Switzerland.* Otfried Nippold, Saar Basin, Saarlouis. Formerly Professor of International Law at the University of Berne; President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Territory of the Saar.
- Germany.* Fr. W. Foerster, Hotel Balances, Lucerne, Switzerland. Formerly Professor at the University of Munich, now at the University of Lausanne.

These names were presented to the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on November 23, 1923, and formally approved. Immediately thereafter the Director issued formal invitations in the name of the Trustees. Replies to these invitations to membership have been received as follows:

Cuba

His Excellency Cosme de la Torre y Perez to the Director

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1923.

I have just received your letter of the 5th instant, addressed to Habana, in which you are good enough to invite me, on behalf of the Trustees and by the authority of the Committee, to accept membership on the Advisory Council of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In thanking you for your kind communication, I have the pleasure to confirm to you my acceptance of that membership which I sent to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant last July in reply to a letter in which he informed me that I had been the object of the undeserved distinction.

May I add that I highly appreciate the honor bestowed upon me by the Trustees and the Committee and ask you to be so kind as to convey to them and to accept yourself the expression of my deepest gratitude? It will afford me great satisfaction to contribute with all interest and enthusiasm to the highly humanitarian purposes of the institution, and to do all in my power to correspond to the mark of esteem that I have received.

I have the honor to be, dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) COSME DE LA TORRIENTE.

*Germany**Professor Fr. W. Foerster to the Director*

GENEVA, December 24, 1923.

Will you kindly transmit to your committee of Trustees my most hearty thanks for the great honor conferred upon me by my nomination as a member of the Advisory Council of the Carnegie Endowment, Division of Intercourse and Education?

Thank you also for the very kind words of appreciation by which you announced to me that nomination. I shall be very glad, if I can help your work by giving any information or by making any proposals that may contribute to serve the most important function fulfilled at this very critical moment of the world's civilization by that center of good-will and objectivity which has been formed by the Carnegie Endowment.

I think it extremely valuable that the international cooperation organized by that center is now gaining the actual collaboration of a number of men, who are in no wise mere sectarians of pacifism and who are able, just by larger contact with the representative bodies of the world's opinion, to win the sympathies and the willing cooperation even of circles and groups, to which, up to this moment, the effort of international reconciliation seemed to be identical with vegetarianism, temperance and all sorts of mere sectarian propaganda. My best wishes for your activity.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) F. W. FOERSTER.

*Switzerland**Dr. Otfried Nippold to the Director*

THUN, December 29, 1923.

I am in receipt of your personal letter which is also in the name of the Trustees and the Executive Committee and beg to express to you my heartiest thanks for the honor of your invitation to become a member of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. I am delighted to accept this kind offer, all the more so, because, as you are aware, I have the work of the Carnegie Endowment very much at heart; for the task it has set itself to perform is in every way consistent with my own life-task. Having for nearly thirty years supported the cause of international peace and of the judicial settlement of international disputes I hope that I can continue to do so during the few years that may still remain to me, and I feel it a satisfaction and an honor to be able to work for this high aim hand in hand with the Carnegie Endowment.

Thanking you and the Trustees for your kind offer, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) O. NIPPOLD.

*Japan**Mr. T. Miyaoka to the Director*

TOKYO, January 9, 1924.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 5, 1923, in which on behalf of the Trustees and by the authority of their Executive Committee you are good enough to tender to me the formal invitation of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to accept membership on the Advisory Council in Europe of its Division of Intercourse and Education.

The terms of unmeasured praise in which you allude to the humble part which it has been my privilege to play in cooperation with you toward the advancement of international peace and of the

udicial settlement of international differences are entirely beyond my desert. It will nevertheless be my constant and earnest desire to contribute whatever lies in my power toward the successful attainment of the object of your Division of Intercourse and Education, and in that spirit accept with the greatest pleasure the kind invitation which you have tendered to me on behalf of the Trustees. I would beg you to lay before them my acceptance coupled with an expression of my grateful thanks for the signal honor which has thus been conferred upon me.

The distance which separates Tokyo from the capitals of Europe is too great and the time required in traveling back and forth too long to enable me to participate actively in the proceedings of the Advisory Council which I understand will meet from time to time. Nevertheless as the younger lawyers associated with me in my practice grow older and gain in experience, it is quite conceivable that I shall be able to combine business with pleasure by availing myself of the kind offer of the Trustees to defray the necessary traveling expenses and disbursements of the members of the Council who are able to respond to the summons on the occasion of such meetings.

I am familiar with the array of distinguished names which give luster to the membership roll of the Advisory Council, and I am proud to have had the honor of being invited to join such a distinguished company of illustrious men.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) T. MIYAOKA.

Mexico

His Excellency Francisco Leon de la Barra to the Director

PARIS, January 23, 1924.

It gave me much pleasure to read your letter of December 5th, in which you let me know that the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have granted me membership on the Advisory Council in Europe of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

I wish to send you my immediate acceptance and to express my heartiest appreciation for the signal honor thus extended to me, for which I am very grateful.

The work of the Division of Intercourse and Education as carried forward under your judicious guidance will help greatly the sound formation of public opinion with relation to international peace; under present circumstances it is most practical and likely to develop a very wide interest in all these matters.

You know how gladly I will cooperate with you along these lines as I have often had occasion in my work to show that the world can only improve through the application of the principles of equity and international law. It was my aim especially in my lectures given at the Faculty of Law of Paris, the subject matter of which is the study of American international law; also in the lecture I delivered last August at The Hague at the Academy of International Law; and further it is always the application of these principles that I have in mind when I have to give a solution of the very complex problems between seven European countries which come before the international tribunals of arbitration over which I have the honor to preside.

Allow me to thank you personally for this mark of high esteem and to assure you of my enthusiasm for this work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. L. DE LA BARRA.

IN MEMORIAM

During the year 1923, there died two members of the Advisory Council in Europe who were in the front rank of those who have from the moment of its organization eagerly supported the work of the Carnegie Endowment: Philip

Stanhope, first Baron Weardale, who died on March 1, and John, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, who died on September 23. Both Lord Weardale and Lord Morley followed closely every detail of the Endowment's work and were among the most frequent correspondents and the most valued and helpful counselors of the Director in the work of this Division. Lord Weardale had been a lifelong friend of the movement for better international relations and was perhaps the most prominent figure at the annual meetings of the Interparliamentary Union. Lord Morley had labored with pen and with voice, as well as by official acts in high public office, both to educate public opinion in policies of international cooperation and to shape public conduct toward that end. In the passing of Lord Weardale and Lord Morley the Endowment loses two of its most active and influential supporters and representatives in Europe.

Work in Europe

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

On October 31, 1888, a group of nine British and twenty-five French parliamentarians held a meeting in Paris to discuss the question of arbitration treaties between Great Britain, France and the United States. During this meeting a resolution was passed of which the following is an extract:

another meeting, to which shall be admitted not only members of the three parliaments named above (American, British and French) but also members of other parliaments, who have made themselves known by their devotion to the same ideas, shall take place next year, in order to complete the work begun at this first conference.

In accordance with this resolution a second meeting was held in Paris in June, 1889, at which parliamentarians from nine different nations were present. This was the first Interparliamentary Conference from which has developed the Interparliamentary Union with its permanent organization at Geneva and its national groups of which twenty-six, including parliamentarians from Ireland, Latvia and Lithuania, were represented at the Twenty-First Interparliamentary Conference held on August 15, 16 and 17, 1923 at Copenhagen. The purpose of the Interparliamentary Union is set forth in its constitution as follows:

to unite in common action the members of all parliaments, constituted in national groups, to secure the cooperation of their respective States in the firm establishment and the democratic development of the work of international peace and cooperation between peoples, by means of a universal organization of nations. Its object is also to study all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary action.

During the first three years these interparliamentary conferences took place in private rooms in the cities where they were held, but in 1892 the Swiss Houses of Parliament were opened to receive the delegates, and the conferences are now always held in parliament buildings. The Norwegian Government in 1899

greeted the conference with official ceremony and since that date the governments have invariably extended every possible courtesy. At the Twenty-First Interparliamentary Conference last August the Royal Danish Government, the Danish National Interparliamentary Group, the municipality and the population of Copenhagen received the 430 delegates with a munificence and cordiality which will long be remembered. The meetings were of unusual interest. The questions which dominated the discussions were disarmament, national minorities, reparations and the inter-allied debts. Reports on the discussions and resolutions passed at the Twenty-First Interparliamentary Conference may be found in the official organ of the Interparliamentary Union, the *Bulletin Interparlementaire*, which is published bi-monthly at Geneva.

In order that the American group might be suitably represented, the Endowment made an allotment of \$5,000 to assist in defraying the expenses of the American delegation to Copenhagen. There has also been granted during the year under review \$500 to the American group in support of its work.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION LEAGUE

The International Arbitration League has continued its work as an exponent of principles of international policy and especially of the League of Nations. Its secretary has delivered nearly a hundred lectures during the season 1922-23 before religious, political and literary societies and the official organ of the International Arbitration League, *The Arbitrator*, has appeared monthly. During the fiscal year just ended a subvention of \$1,000 was granted by the Endowment. This is in continuance of an annual gift formerly made by Mr. Carnegie, who was a warm personal friend of the late Sir William Randall Cremer the founder of this League. This allotment insures an additional income of equal amount from another source.

Special Correspondents

The task of the Special Correspondents is unique. While the European organization carries on the work of the Division across the ocean and is in constant and direct communication with the Director, the Special Correspondents report upon conditions in their several countries, and the bearing of those conditions on the international situation. These reports keep the Director in immediate and confidential touch with conditions abroad and provide information which is essential for an intelligent understanding of international events and crises. During the past year the need of reliable information has been peculiarly pressing and much light has been thrown by the Special Correspondents upon complex European problems which could not have been obtained from ordinary sources of information. The importance of the view of public-spirited men of trained judgment, thinking along lines of international friendship and good-will but facing the facts as they exist, can hardly be overestimated.

One instance—the situation in the Ruhr—will suffice to illustrate this fact.

Reports from the headquarters in Paris and cuttings from the French press have furnished the French point of view. From our British correspondent, a former member of Parliament and closely in touch with British thought and sentiment, have come reports upon the attitude toward the Ruhr problem of his Government and the motives and reactions behind that attitude. Our correspondent in Berlin, a German by birth and education and editor of *Die Welt am Montag*, has sent the Director frank, unprejudiced statements of the facts as they appear to a German in Germany and of their possible consequences. From our correspondent in the Saar, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Saar Basin, a Swiss who is thoroughly conversant with German traditions and modes of thought, have come reports upon the relations in the Saar between Germans and Frenchmen actually living side by side in daily contact and upon their problems which are continually before him in the court room. The Supreme Court of the Saar Basin is responsible to the Council of the League of Nations and our correspondent at Geneva, a Norwegian by birth and Permanent Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, has reported upon the attitude of the League in the Ruhr crisis and upon the appeals made by Germany to the League in relation to the occupation of the Ruhr. Our Italian correspondent, a former member of the parliament, could not report upon the development of Fascismo in his own country without bearing directly upon the situation in Bavaria, and the reports from the Japanese correspondent upon Japanese politics and the formation of the new cabinets in that Government have brought into strong relief the sharp contrasts which exist between their constitutional principles and those which govern England and France.

Last but not least, from the correspondent most recently appointed have been received reports stating the views upon the Ruhr situation of an ardent German, exiled from his country, a lover of peace and justice, whose attitude of independent protest during the war cost him his professorship in the University of Munich and caused his removal to Switzerland where he is now professor in the University of Lausanne.

From this brief statement regarding one subject only, it will readily be seen what part the Special Correspondents play in keeping the Director well informed. These reports, strictly confidential in character, are placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Endowment for their information. Moreover, working as they do in close personal touch with the Director, these Special Correspondents assist the Division in making and preserving contacts in their respective countries which are most helpful to the work of the Division.

It is a gratification to the Director to state that in the recent terrible calamity that befell Japan, the Special Correspondent of the Division, Mr. Miyaoka, escaped without injury to himself or family.

The Special Correspondents are:

Sir William J. Collins
 Professor Friedrich W. Foerster (Germany)
 Mr. Edoardo Giretti

London, England
 Lausanne, Switzerland
 Bricherasio, Italy

Dr. Christian L. Lange
 Mr. T. Miyaoka
 Dr. Otfried Nippold (Switzerland)
 Herr Hellmut von Gerlach

Geneva, Switzerland
 Tokyo, Japan
 Saarlouis, Saar Basin
 Berlin, Germany

Institute of International Education

In framing the budget for the fiscal year 1923-24 it was found necessary to make sharp and drastic reductions in appropriations for the Division. Work of a very desirable and useful character which had been built up during the last two or three years could therefore no longer be financed. The allotment for the Institute of International Education¹ ceased on June 30, 1923, as well as the allotment to meet the cost of traveling expenses of those American university professors who, while on leave from their own universities, received and accepted invitations to render academic service in universities in foreign lands. These undertakings were admirable and had been developing rapidly. The Endowment could however no longer support them from its resources and arrangements were fortunately made by which the Carnegie Corporation of New York assumed the financial support of the Institute of International Education for the year ending June 30, 1924, so that its work has continued without interruption.

The excellencies of the American library system were brought clearly to the attention of the French during the war, and the French educational authorities became so much interested in American library methods that they asked American educators and librarians if arrangements could not be made for some French students to come for one year to American library schools for study. The National Bureau of French Universities offered to provide all traveling expenses of these students to America and return, including travel in the United States.

On inquiry it was found that several library schools were willing to waive tuition fees in the case of such students. The Carnegie Endowment granted a sufficient sum to cover the living expenses of the students while in the United States and during three months preliminary practice work in libraries in France. In the fall of 1922-23 two French students came to America under these arrangements. They were selected by a Committee in France, one member of which is a trained and experienced American librarian familiar with library conditions in both countries. They came under contract to return to France at the end of the school year and the French authorities guaranteed library positions to them upon their return. During the past year five young women library students came to America to study in library schools as follows:

Marie-Magdeleine Famin	Resident of Paris. Lycée Molière in Paris. Attended library summer course in Paris.	Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Suzanne M. Fontvielle	Resident of Paris. The Sorbonne. Trained at the Bibliothèque Municipale, Paris.	New York Public Library School, New York City.

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 72.

Denise Désirée Montel	Resident of Marseilles. Former librarian at Colonial Institute of Marseilles.	Simmons College Library School, Boston, Mass.
Countess R. de Mouricaud	Resident of Lyons. Student in the Summer school library course given in France by the American Committee for Devastated France.	Pratt Library School, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.
Jeanne Everaerts	Resident of Brussels. A graduate of a normal school for teachers of higher grades in Brussels. Experience in England.	University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

Mlle Everaerts is planning to remain in this country through the summer to classify a collection of French books in the library of one of our large universities.

The funds to cover the living expenses of the students mentioned above were provided by an allotment made for the purpose by the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on May 15, 1922.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS

Although the allotment for the work of the International Relations Clubs was not renewed for the fiscal year 1923-24, an unexpended balance of the allotment for the previous year has made it possible to keep in touch with the clubs and to continue them as a part of the work of the Division through the American Association for International Conciliation.

There are at present eighty-four clubs which may be grouped roughly as follows:

New York and New England.....	11
South.....	27
Middle West.....	37
West.....	9

Since the last report nine clubs have been discontinued and fourteen new ones have been formed in the following institutions:

California	University of California	Berkeley
California	Mills College	Mills College
Illinois	University of Chicago	Chicago
Iowa	Simpson College	Indianola
Mississippi	Mississippi Normal School	Hattiesburg
Missouri	State College	Cape Girardeau
New York	Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs
North Carolina	Greensboro College	Greensboro
Ohio	Ohio Wesleyan University	Delaware
Ohio	Western College	Oxford
Pennsylvania	Wilson College	Chambersburg
South Carolina	Furman University	Greenville
South Carolina	Greenville Women's College	Greenville
Virginia	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Blacksburg

The clubs vary in membership from fifteen to one hundred and fifty. If a club exceeds one hundred in membership, as is the case at Smith College, it is sometimes divided into two or more groups which meet separately every week or two weeks, holding joint meetings once a month. The average for meetings is once every two weeks.

The subjects which have been under discussion during the period under review have been the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Reparations Problem, the Lausanne Treaty and Near-Eastern question and Mexican-American relations. A number of college debates have been organized by the International Relations Clubs on such questions as the occupation of the Ruhr, the adhesion of the United States to the World Court and the League of Nations. The following publications have recently been sent to the clubs:

The Balkan Peninsula	Ferdinand Schevill
Germany's Capacity to Pay	H. G. Moulton and C. E. McGuire
Turkey, the Great Powers and the Bagdad Rail- way	Edward M. Earle
The New World: Problems in Political Geography and Supplement	Isaiah Bowman
The Corfu Crisis, containing articles by President A. Lawrence Lowell and Dr. Manley O. Hud- son, and documents	Published by The World Peace Foundation
Post-War Political Alignments	

The New World was so well adapted to the purposes of current international discussion that it led to the establishment of a number of courses in international relations based on the book as text.

The syllabi for the International Relations Clubs now number fourteen. The last one published in May, 1923, is entitled *Cuba and its International Relations* and was prepared by Dr. Graham H. Stuart, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin.

The customary prize essay contest, which this year was organized on the subject of The Cancellation of the Allied Debts, resulted in extremely gratifying returns. One hundred and seven essays were submitted, representing fifty-seven colleges and universities. The prize winners were:

First prize of \$150	Eugene Staley, Hastings College, Hastings, Nebraska.
Second prize of \$100	Wendell Berge, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Third prize of \$50	Fern Urenn, Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.

The following persons served as judges:

Dr. Harold G. Moulton,	Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.
Dr. H. Parker Willis,	Professor of Banking and Finance, Columbia University, New York.

Miss Faith Williams, Formerly member of the Staff of the Division
of Analysis and Research of the Federal
Reserve Board.

An informal conference of members of the faculty advisers of the clubs was held at Columbus, Ohio, on December 28, 1923, at which twenty-seven of the clubs were represented and the general work of the International Relations Clubs was discussed. Owing to lack of funds it has not been possible during the period under review to send lecturers to the clubs but the following extracts from letters received by the Secretary for the Clubs indicate that interest among the members in the study of international questions is keen and enthusiastic:

Illinois—Monmouth College.

MONMOUTH, *November 12, 1923.*

Our club is starting out with its complement of twenty-five members. It is to be conducted as a discussion club entirely this year. Our first topic is "The Corfu Incident." A half hour is given to presenting the facts and the rest of the hour to discussion. The membership is more enthusiastic than usual.

Minnesota—University of Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, *October 29, 1923.*

There was an excellent attendance at the first meeting in which we were favored with an address on "Reparations and the Ruhr," by Professor Blakey, who has charge of our courses in Public Finance and who has been in Europe on leave of absence during the past year, spending several weeks in the Ruhr, investigating economic and political conditions. The students took an active part in the subsequent discussion and it was very evident that they desired to continue the examination of this question. Next week we are to have an address from Professor Carl Fish of the University of Wisconsin on some phases of American policy in respect to European affairs. Dr. Quigley and the officers of the organization are not only taking a keen interest in the work but are attempting to put it upon a thoroughly systematic basis. We have every prospect for a most successful year.

Ohio—Miami University.

OXFORD, *December 2, 1923.*

The Men's Club has reorganized this year. With it has been combined the Women's International Relations Club. I believe that at the present time it has twenty-five members. It seems to be in the most flourishing condition that it has been known since the first year or two of its life.

Ohio—Oxford College for Women.

OXFORD, *October 8, 1923.*

Our club had its first meeting recently and we had a delightful group of interested girls. In my first years' experience here the club has always been a popular group, but this year gives promise of more interest and more enthusiasm than ever.

Relations with Japan and the Orient

The unprecedented catastrophe which befell Japan aroused the whole American nation. It had been thought that the extreme limit had been reached in this country in efforts made to relieve the suffering in European countries after the World War but the response to the appeal for funds and supplies for Japan was more spontaneous and generous than anything before recorded in history. Practical methods of urgent relief work were instantaneously devised and New York City alone contributed more than double the amount asked for by the American Red Cross.

The Division awaited anxiously news from its Special Correspondent at Tokyo whose law offices were located in the heart of that city. It was not until almost two months had elapsed that the following communication was received by the Director with the greatest relief and satisfaction:

Tokyo, *September 27, 1923.*

The earthquake of September 1st which wrought such devastations at Tokyo and the environs was felt as a severe earthquake even as far as Osaka and Kyoto. The portions of the city destroyed by earthquake and fire is about half the surface area, but measured in terms of the density of population and the intensity of the building use made of land, it is more accurate to say that fully seven-tenths of the city were destroyed. The remaining portions of the city are the hilly residential districts spotted here and there with small clusters of retail shops. The entire cities of Yokohama, Yokosuka, Kamakura, Odawara and others were reduced to ashes.

The number of persons killed in Tokyo alone probably amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) souls. The number of corpses recovered in this city has amounted to more than seventy thousand. About as many or more were swept into the sea through the canals and rivers or have otherwise become irrecoverable.

Fortunately no member of my family or near relatives were injured.

The Yuraku building in which my offices are located is one of the few buildings which miraculously escaped the fire. Not a single member of my staff, including my son associated with me in my practice, was injured. The building itself, constructed of steel frame and reinforced concrete floors, successfully withstood the shock but the inner partitions built of hollow bricks and plaster crumbled into pieces.

The Departments of Home Affairs, of Finance, of Communications, of Education, of Agriculture and Commerce and many other Government offices including the Patent Office were destroyed. The Palais de Justice successfully withstood the shock and also escaped the fire; but the tribunals have not yet commenced to work normally owing to the complete breakdown of the means of transit which has not yet been completely restored.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) T. MIYAOKA.

This letter was followed shortly afterward by the announcement from the Division's Special Correspondent that a representative of the Imperial University at Tokyo was leaving Japan for the United States and European countries to endeavor to collect books for the library of the Imperial University of whose 700,000 volumes 540,000 were destroyed by fire during the earthquake. At about the same time the Assistant Secretary of the Endowment at Washington was visited by the Counselor of the Japanese Embassy who brought the same

message of appeal for a number of libraries in Japan that were injured during the earthquake. The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on November 23, 1923, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education be, and he is hereby, authorized to write to the proper authorities of educational institutions in the United States requesting their aid and co-operation in collecting appropriate books to replace those lost by libraries in Japan as a result of the recent disaster and offering the Endowment's Washington offices as a depository where books may be sent for packing and shipment to Japan.

The appeal to the educational institutions in the United States has called forth, even at this early date, a generous response which justifies the belief that this effort will result in a real contribution to Japan's progress in her period of intellectual reconstruction.

International Visits

One of the effective methods of furthering friendly relations and understanding between nations is through the encouragement of visits by representative men to countries other than their own. An important conference of British and American professors of English was held in New York on June 13, 14 and 15, 1923. Many of the British delegates had previously arranged to be in the United States at the time for other scholarly purposes. A few additional distinguished British professors of English were specially invited to make the trip to attend the Conference and for these the Carnegie Endowment granted an allotment to defray traveling expenses.

The meetings were held at Columbia University and the delegates were invited to occupy rooms in the residence halls as guests of the University. Other helpful provision for their entertainment was made. Over three hundred delegates attended the conference which offered an unusual opportunity for the friendly exchange of ideas and interests between English-speaking scholars.

Mention was made in last year's report¹ of a proposed visit to Morocco, under the auspices of the Comité France-Amérique of Paris, of four distinguished Americans and their wives as guests of the French Government. The arrangements on this side of the water were made through the Division and the Director was privileged to send to Paris the announcement that the invitations of the French Government had been accepted by:

Mr. George W. Wickersham, chosen as representative of American public life, a leader of the American Bar and, as Attorney General of the United States, a member of the cabinet of President Taft, 1909-13;

Professor William Milligan Sloane, chosen as representative of American letters, President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and author of a well-known life of Napoleon;

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 80.

Colonel Samuel Harden Church, chosen as representative of American men of affairs, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and president of the Trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg. Colonel Church published powerful arguments in support of the Allied cause during the war;

Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, chosen as representative of the American Bar, a leader among lawyers of the Middle Western States and presiding officer at the public demonstrations at Chicago in honor of Maréchal Joffre and Maréchal Foch.

These American representatives, together with their wives were welcomed at Paris during the last week in March 1923 by the Comité France-Amérique, and left for Morocco on March 30. The trip lasted about five weeks during which time the members of the party from the moment of departure from Paris until the return to Paris, were the guests of the French Government and were shown every possible official courtesy. At Morocco they were entertained by Maréchal Lyautey, Resident General of France in that country, in cooperation with whom the Comité France-Amérique had organized the trip. The return to France was made via Algeria and the Mediterranean. These American visitors to North Africa returned to their own country with much first-hand information on French colonial administration. They expressed their great satisfaction with all the arrangements made for the trip and with the generous and unfailing attention shown them. Representative of different sections of the United States, they cannot fail, because of the knowledge gained and the interest awakened, to contribute toward a wider and more accurate knowledge in this country of France and French civilization.

Association for International Conciliation

The meeting of the Conciliation Internationale, the parent society, held in Paris in the summer of 1923 has already been commented upon.¹ The publications issued since the last report are as follows:

1922	Bulletin Trimestriel No. 2.	Jaurès et Rathenau. Deux victimes du chauvinisme franco-allemand.
1922	Bulletin Trimestriel No. 3.	Les Réparations: Les ruines de Fargniers et la Dotation Carnegie.
1922	Bulletin Trimestriel No. 4.	La Société des Nations et l'Albanie.
1923	Bulletin Trimestriel No. 1.	L'Allemagne d'aujourd'hui ² dans ses relations avec la France.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION

The American Association for International Conciliation, the American Branch of the Conciliation Internationale in Paris, issues each month a pamphlet entitled *International Conciliation* which is sent out to about twenty thousand addresses throughout the country. Owing to regulations of the Post Office Depart-

¹ See p. 62.

² See p. 54.

ment a nominal subscription price of 25 cents per year or \$1.00 for five years is charged. The following issues have appeared during the period under review:

- No. 184 Documents regarding the European Economic Situation, Series No. II: The French, British and Italian Plans for a Settlement of Reparation and the Interallied Debts. The Schedule of Reparation Payments of May 5, 1921.
March, 1923.
- 185 The Evolution of Soviet Russia, by James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana, 1917-1921.
April, 1923.
- 186 The United States and The Permanent Court of International Justice: Protocol of Signature and Statute Establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice; List of States Accepting the Protocol; Statements by President Harding, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Root and Mr. Hoover with regard to the Adherence of the United States to the Protocol; The Organization of the Permanent Court of International Justice, by Mr. John Bassett Moore.
May, 1923.
- 187 The United States and Mexico: Notes and Official Statements regarding the Recognition of Mexico; Agreement between the Mexican Government and the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico; Decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico in the *Amparo* Proceedings instituted by the Texas Company of Mexico.
June, 1923.
- 188 The Reduction of Armaments: Report of the Temporary Mixed Commission to the League of Nations; Report of the Third Committee to the Third Assembly of the League; Memorandum of the Temporary Mixed Commission on the Defense Expenditures of Twenty-One Countries; Draft Treaty of Mutual Guarantee; Statement by Nicholas Murray Butler.
July, 1923.
- 189 The Conference on Central American Affairs, held in Washington, D. C., from December 4, 1922 to Feb. 7, 1923: Text of the Treaties, Conventions and Protocols adopted, with an Introduction by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.
August, 1923.
- 190 Franco-German Reconciliation: Text of an address delivered July 6, 1923, at Paris, by Professor F. Foerster, formerly of the University of Munich, before the annual meeting of the Advisory Council in Europe of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
September, 1923.
- 191 Debate on Disarmament in the House of Commons, July 23, 1923. Reprinted from the *London Times*, July 24, 1923.
October, 1923.
- 192 The Development of the International Mind: An Address delivered before the Academy of International Law at The Hague, July 20, 1923, by Nicholas Murray Butler.
November, 1923.
- 193 Documents regarding the European Economic Situation, Series No. III: Correspondence between Germany, the Allied Powers and the United States, relating to Reparations; Speech of General Smuts in London, October 23, 1923.
December, 1923.
- 194 The Centenary of the Monroe Doctrine, by Charles Evans Hughes: An address delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, November 30, 1923; American Cooperation for World Peace, by David Jayne Hill.
January, 1924.

- 195 The Winning Plan selected by the Jury of the American Peace Award.
February, 1924.
Special Bulletin: Can the League of Nations Be Saved? by Sir Charles Walston.
November, 1923.

The publications dealing with the European economic situation have been especially helpful to college classes, study clubs and high school and college debating teams. Publication No. 185 was sent, by request, to every labor member of the British Parliament. No. 186, dealing with the question of the Permanent Court of International Justice, has been widely read both in this country and abroad.

The allotments paid to or through the American Association for International Conciliation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, amount to \$50,700 divided as follows:

Work of the Association in the United States including administration and publications.....	\$33,500
For payment to:	
Conciliation Internationale, Paris.....	3,500
Associations in other countries, including South America and the Orient.....	2,700
Special work for the Division of Intercourse and Education: International Relations Clubs.....	11,000
Total.....	\$50,700

INTERAMERICAN DIVISION

The work of stimulating, through correspondence and personal contacts, increased interest in the history and language of the various American republics and of offering friendly service and entertainment to visiting South and Central Americans has been carried forward steadily during the past year by the Interamerican Division of the American Association for International Conciliation. A large part of the work centers in editing, publishing and distributing the magazine *Inter-America* which was established in 1917 "to aid in overcoming the barriers of a diversity of language by translating and publishing in English articles from Spanish and Portuguese sources of the Western Hemisphere and by translating and publishing in Spanish articles from United States sources, thus permitting a free exchange of contemporary thought between those Americans whose language is Spanish or Portuguese and those Americans whose language is English."

Inter-America is now in its seventh volume, the numbers issued since the last report being as follows:

<i>Spanish issue</i>		<i>English issue</i>	
Marzo	1923	April	1923
Mayo	1923	June	1923
Julio	1923	August	1923
Septiembre	1923	October	1923

Noviembre	1923	December	1923
Enero	1924	February	1924

The material it contains covers a wide field of information and interest and ranges from scholarly discussion of international problems to the short story found in the magazines of the respective countries. During the period under review *Inter-America* has been enlarged and published in a new and more attractive form. A special feature has been introduced by listing magazines, newspapers and recently published books and pamphlets, with the prices when known, accompanied by an offer on the part of the Division to serve as an intermediary between the publishers of the American countries and the reading public. United States and Canadian magazines, newspapers, books, etc. are listed in Spanish *Inter-America*, while similar publications of the Hispanic-American countries are listed in English *Inter-America*. This is an extension of the work carried on for some years with the New York Public Library.¹

Inter-America is published in editions of about 6000 in each language and is sent where it will best serve the purpose for which it was established. The Spanish edition is distributed throughout South and Central America and the English edition in this country and among United States representatives in Hispanic-American countries. Expressions of appreciation are received from all parts of the western world. It is widely and extensively quoted and is used as a text in many of the best institutions of America, while some Hispanic-American magazines take articles from it, wholly or in part, for almost every issue.

Another feature of the work of the Interamerican Division is the translating from English into Spanish and the publication of a series of books known as the Biblioteca Interamericana. These books are selected from the fields of history, literature, art, education, civics and economics and distributed in the republics where Spanish is spoken. The five volumes already published are:

Volume I	Vida Constitucional de los Estados Unidos	Benjamin Harrison
Volume II	Cuentos Clásicos del Norte, Primera Serie	Edgar Allan Poe
Volume III	Cuentos Clásicos del Norte, Segunda Serie	Washington Irving
		Nathaniel Hawthorne
		Edward Everett Hale
Volume IV	La Política Exterior de los Estados Unidos	James Brown Scott
Volume V	El Significado de la Educación	Nicholas Murray Butler

Mention was made in the previous report¹ of the publication and distribution of Volume IV. In addition to the letters and cards of acknowledgment and appreciation which have been received by Dr. Scott several hundred have come to the office of the Interamerican Division. A few typical letters may be quoted here:

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 85.

LEGACIÓN DEL ECUADOR
WASHINGTON

1529 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, November 4, 1922.

I acknowledge with many thanks receipt of a copy of *La política exterior de los Estados Unidos*, by Dr. James Brown Scott, sent me with the compliments of your office.

This work impresses me so deeply that I should like to ask if it would be possible to secure three additional copies for the following libraries:

Biblioteca Nacional, Quito
Biblioteca Municipal, Guayaquil
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Quito.

In case these three volumes can be furnished, they may be sent to this Legation and we will forward them to their destinations.

Anticipating my thanks for this courtesy, one of so many received from you, I remain,
Very sincerely yours,

R. H. ELIZALDE.

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, 14 de diciembre de 1922.

Me es sumamente grato acusar recibo de las obras expresadas a continuación, que esa asociación ha tenido la bondad de enviarme y que sinceramente agradezco. Esas obras son: *La política exterior de los Estados Unidos*, compilada por Mr. James Brown Scott; *Conferencia sobre limitación de armamentos*, celebrada en febrero del corriente año de 1922. Deseaba mucho obtener ambas obras, pues, ambas son indispensables para solucionar problemas palpitantes.

Reiterando mi agradecimiento al señor director, me es grato, saludarlo con mi mayor consideración,

ABEL I. PÉREZ.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

The Brazilian Ambassador thanks the American Association for International Conciliation very much for the copy of *La política exterior de los Estados Unidos*, by James Brown Scott, and would be very pleased to receive, if possible, four more copies of the highly interesting work, preferably in English, to send to the Brazilian Foreign Office, the Library of Congress and other departments of the Brazilian Government, where the book would not only be much appreciated but would be of great value.

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1922.

MONTEVIDEO, 2 de diciembre de 1922.

Me es grato manifestar a la Dotación Carnegie, en la persona del señor director, mi reconocimiento por el envío de su nutrida y útil revista mensual, así como del recién editado volumen IV, cuyo título es *La política exterior de los Estados Unidos*, por James Brown Scott.

En la lectura de la revista he podido observar la altura de miras y el criterio de selección que constituyen, a mi ver, los dos rasgos fundamentales de su programa. Conociendo hoy con alguna intimidad dicha publicación, tan severa como variada y atrayente, espero poder enviar al señor director alguna colaboración que me sea dable redactar estas vacaciones.

Examiné *La política exterior de los Estados Unidos* y no puedo menos que expresar al señor director que el autor y la Carnegie, sí prestan un estimable servicio a la patria de ustedes, realizaron también obra de positiva valía para los estudiosos de la historia, a quienes se proporciona clara, ordenada y documentariamente el desarrollo secular de la política externa norteamericana, la visión del camino ya recorrido y de la ruta futura, como lógica prosecución del primero.

Esta obra contribuirá, sin duda, a esclarecer muchos criterios inseguros y a disipar algunos conceptos inciertos.

Quiera aceptar, señor director, con mi agradecimiento y mis saludos respetuosos, mis mejores votos por el progreso de la institución a su cargo,

JERÓNIMO ZOLESI.

Volume V has been published and distributed during the period under review. The Director of the Interamerican Division reports that it has been received with interest and has submitted the following letters as indicative of its reception among Spanish-speaking peoples:

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE
INSTITUTO PEDAGÓGICO

SANTIAGO, CHILE, 2 de diciembre de 1923.

Hace poco llegó a mis manos el ejemplar de la obra de Mr. Bútler titulada *El significado de la educación*, traducida y publicada por la Dotación Carnegie, bajo la inteligente dirección de usted. Deseo manifestarle mis agradecimientos más finos por este valioso obsequio y al mismo tiempo mis modestas congratulaciones por su acertada elección de esta obra fundamental.

La versión castellana es simplemente magnífica. La he leído y saboreado con particular deleite. La pondré en manos de mis alumnos del Instituto Pedagógico y les recomendaré con insistencia su estudio reflexivo.

De todo corazón le deseo todo éxito a la Biblioteca Interamericana y a su inteligente director. Uno a la vez mis votos por su felicidad personal.

Su muy atento y seguro servidor,

RAÚL RAMÍREZ.

THE J. CUEVA COMPANY
120 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK

15 de octubre de 1923.

Permítame agradecerle el envío de su última publicación: *El significado de la educación*, y felicitarle de todo mi corazón por ella. Obras de esta naturaleza necesita la América española, y debería distribuírselas liberalmente entre la gente que lee, que piensa y que se preocupa por nuestros problemas continentales. Está haciendo usted un bien incalculable y su labor merece altísimo encomio.

Leo Inter-América en inglés y español, incluyendo hasta los anuncios. Ya puede usted imaginarse si estoy en plena simpatía con la obra de usted.

Cordialmente suyo,

J. CUEVA GARCÍA.

ESCUELA NORMAL MIXTA
BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA

AZUL, ARGENTINA, 17 de noviembre de 1923.

He recibido con particular agrado, como obsequio, el tomo V de la Biblioteca Interamericana.

Teniéndose entre nosotros los argentinos, tanta consideración por las ideas educacionales de los pensadores de los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte, *El significado de la educación* de

Nicholas Murray Butler tiene que ser recibido aquí, como es recibido por mí, con el mejor propósito de estudio.

Muy agradecido por tan significativo obsequio, tengo el gusto de saludar a usted con mi más distinguida consideración,

M. L. SÁNCHEZ.

LOJA, ECUADOR, 13 de noviembre de 1923.

Sumamente honroso es al suscrito acusar a usted recibo del volumen V de la Biblioteca Interamericana, titulado *El significado de la educación*, por Nicholas Murray Butler, importante obra que señala nuevos derroteros para el estudio moderno, científico y pedagógico del muy grande y trascendental problema de la educación, distinguiéndolo claramente de la instrucción.

De nuevo suplico seguir favoreciéndome con las siguientes publicaciones que salieron a luz con fines tan nobles y altruistas, como son los que persigue la asociación que usted muy acertadamente dirige.

Del señor director muy atento y afectísimo y seguro servidor,

DANIEL AMADOR RODAS.

The manuscript of Volume VI of the Biblioteca Interamericana, entitled *La biblioteca pública en los Estados Unidos* is ready for the press and will probably be published during the next few months.

Believing that it would be exceedingly helpful for the leading libraries of the United States to have upon their shelves the valuable bibliographical and historical works of Sr. José Toribio Medina, the Carnegie Endowment agreed to contribute through the Interamerican Division the sum of \$500 toward the purchase of these works on the understanding that the libraries receiving the books would contribute in all approximately the same amount. The works recommended by the Interamerican Division, because of their general character are:

Biblioteca hispanoamericana	7 vols.
La imprenta en Lima	4 vols.
La imprenta en México	8 vols.
Sebastián Caboto	2 vols.
Núñez de Balboa	2 vols.
Magallanes	2 vols.
La imprenta en Manila	2 vols.
Bibliografía española de Filipinas	1 vol.

The offer of cooperation was made to the following institutions:

Library of Congress	Columbia University
The New York Public Library	The University of Texas
The Hispanic Society of America	Brown University
Harvard University	The University of Chicago
University of California	The University of Illinois
The Public Library of the City	Massachusetts Historical Society
of Boston	University of Pennsylvania
Yale University	University of Michigan

It was found that the first five institutions listed above had considered these works of such importance that they already possessed every volume recommended by the Interamerican Division. The Massachusetts Historical Society and the University of Michigan subscribed for the entire number; the Public Library of the City of Boston, for two works; Yale University Library, for two; Columbia University Library, for five; the University of Texas Library, for three; Brown University Library, for three; the University of Chicago Library, for six; the University of Illinois Library, for three; and the University of Pennsylvania, for four.

While journeying in South America in 1922¹ the Director of the Interamerican Division observed that several learned institutions in which citizens of the United States had been honored with membership had no portraits upon their walls of such North Americans. Upon his return he secured photographs of John Hay and John Fiske and a photograph of John Casper Branner for presentation to the Academia de Letras of Rio de Janeiro, a photograph of General Goethals for the Club de Engenharia of Rio de Janeiro, and engravings of John Marshall and James Kent for the Colegio de Abogados (Bar Association) of Buenos Aires. These engravings and photographs appropriately framed were sent, in May, 1923, to the respective institutions through the State Department, which instructed the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Brazil and Argentina to present them in the name of the Carnegie Endowment. This was done, and the portraits have been acknowledged in warm terms by the institutions that have received them.

It is through personal work of this kind that the Interamerican Division keeps in warm and informal communication with representatives from all the Hispanic countries. The offices of the Division are always open to visitors, and every effort is made to be of assistance to those who find themselves strangers in a strange country. The Director of the Interamerican Division holds himself always in readiness to give North Americans any information at his command regarding their neighbors of the south and, during the past year, has made a trip through the Middle West lecturing at a number of educational institutions and clubs.

The American Peace Society

The latest and ninety-fifth Annual Report of the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C., covers the year ended April 30, 1923. This report states that nine regular meetings of the Executive Committee have been held and three special meetings, that funds have been raised, pamphlets distributed and that the *Advocate of Peace*, the official organ of the Society, has been published and circulated. The books of the library of the Society have been classified and catalogued. The Secretary attended the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union at Vienna and the International Peace Congress in London.

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 83.

The Treasurer's report shows that the total income was \$28,465.34, and the total expenditures were \$28,757.78. The subvention granted by the Carnegie Endowment for the year ended June 30, 1923, was \$15,000.00. Of the disbursements, the sum of \$15,167.44 was used for salaries, office maintenance and the annual banquet and the sum of \$984.15 for field work. The cost of printing and mailing the *Advocate of Peace* and certain pamphlets was \$12,606.19. Securities to the value of \$20,000 were disposed of and the sum of \$20,000 was invested in United States Treasury certificates.

Visits of Distinguished Foreigners

The Director takes pleasure in recording that it has been his privilege from time to time to offer hospitality on behalf of the Endowment to distinguished guests from foreign lands. These occasions have afforded exceptional opportunity for a sympathetic and friendly interchange of views between men of high position and recognized international authority in their respective countries. In many cases friendships have been formed in this way that have been of the greatest value and significance.

Conclusion

If progress toward the high and noble ideals which animated Mr. Carnegie's provision for the Endowment is not making as rapidly as his ardent spirit hoped and wished, nevertheless men and women of good-will do multiply in number and increase in influence as the years pass. To add to their number and to multiply their influence is the chief purpose of each and every activity of the Division of Intercourse and Education.

Respectfully submitted,

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director.

NEW YORK,
March 19, 1924.

Financial Statement for Year Ended June 30, 1923

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Allotments</i>	<i>Unallotted balances</i>
The appropriation for the Division made by the Trustees at the meeting of April 22, 1922, was	\$212,500.00		
Allotments from this appropriation were made by the Executive Committee for the following purposes:			
General administration, New York Office.....	\$17,500.00		
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....	19,000.00		
Work through European Bureau.....	17,000.00		
Honoraria of Special Correspondents.....	8,650.00		
International Visits.....	10,000.00		
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners.....	5,000.00		
Work through newspapers, books and periodicals	6,150.00		
American Association for International Concilia- tion	39,700.00		
Interamerican Division.....	15,000.00		
Latin-American work.....	20,000.00		
Institute of International Education.....	30,000.00		
International Relations Clubs.....	11,000.00		
International Arbitration League, London (£200)	1,000.00		
Cost of Publication No. 18, Relations between France and Germany.....	5,000.00		
Balance of cost of Lincoln statue in London.....	324.72		\$7,175.28
In addition, the following items were allotted by the Executive Committee from appropriations for emergencies and reconstruction, from special appropriation and from unexpended balances of appropriations and allotments for 1922:			
American Peace Society.....	15,000.00		
American group of Interparliamentary Union....	8,500.00		
Purchase of model of bust of Andrew Carnegie..	1,457.47		
Total appropriations.....	\$212,500.00		
Total allotments.....		\$230,282.19	
Unallotted balance.....			\$7,175.28

The allotments from appropriations made by the Executive Committee and the expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1923, are shown by the following statement:

	<i>Allotments</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Unexpended balances</i>
Allotments from appropriation for the Division for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923:			
General administration, New York Office.....	\$17,500.00	\$16,660.15	\$ 839.85
Maintenance of European Bureau.....	19,000.00	7,041.07	11,958.93
Work through European Bureau.....	17,000.00	17,000.00	.....
Honoraria of Special Correspondents.....	8,650.00	8,650.00	.....
International visits.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreigners.....	5,000.00	2,340.00	2,660.00
Work through newspapers, books and periodicals. American Association for International Concilia- tion.....	6,150.00 39,700.00	100.61 39,700.00	6,049.39
Interamerican Division.....	15,000.00	14,216.04	783.96
Latin-American work.....	20,000.00	19,076.69	923.31
Institute of International Education.....	30,000.00	27,993.60	2,006.40
International Relations Clubs.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....
International Arbitration League, London (£200). Cost of Publication No. 18, Relations between France and Germany.....	1,000.00 5,000.00	911.39 167.76	88.61 4,832.24
Balance of cost of Lincoln statue in London....	324.72	324.72	.....
Total allotments from appropriation for year ended June 30, 1923.....	\$205,324.72		
Total disbursements from these allotments..		\$165,182.03	
Total unexpended balances.....			\$40,142.69
Allotments from appropriations for emergencies and reconstruction, from special appropria- tion and from appropriations for previous year:			
American Peace Society.....	15,000.00	10,677.00	4,323.00
American group of Interparliamentary Union.	8,500.00	7,350.00	1,150.00
Purchase of model of bust of Andrew Carnegie	1,457.47	1,457.47	.....
Total allotments from appropriations for emergencies and reconstruction, from special appropriation and from approp- riations for previous year.....	\$24,957.47		
Total disbursements from these allotments..	.....	\$19,484.47	
Total unexpended balances.....	.....	.....	\$5,473.00

In addition the following disbursements were made from unexpended balances of allotments for the previous year ended June 30, 1922:

	<i>Disbursements</i>
General administration, New York Office.....	\$ 649.34
Interamerican Division.....	2,920.33
International visits.....	10,000.00
Work through newspapers, books and periodicals.....	5,150.00
Latin-American work.....	8,392.78
Institute of International Education.....	1,283.94
Travel allowance for exchange professors.....	8,500.00
American Peace Society.....	7,905.48
	<hr/>
	<u>\$44,801.87</u>

SUMMARY

	<i>Appropriations</i>	<i>Allotments</i>	<i>Unallotted</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Unexpended balances</i>
Appropriation for Division of Intercourse and Education for year ended June 30, 1923....	\$212,500				
Allotments from foregoing appropriation.....		\$205,324.72			
Unallotted balance.....			\$7,175.28		
Expended from foregoing allotments.....				\$165,182.03	
Unexpended balance.....					\$40,142.69
Allotments from appropriations for emergencies and reconstruction, from special appropriation and from unallotted balances of previous year's appropriations.....		24,957.47			
Expended from foregoing allotments.....				19,484.47	
Unexpended balance.....					5,473.00
Expended from allotments of previous year.....				44,801.87	
Total.....	\$212,500	\$230,282.19	\$7,175.28	\$229,468.37	\$45,615.69

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

In the Director's report for last year two projects of the Division were dwelt upon in considerable detail. During the past year one of them has ceased to be abstract by a concrete determination of the nations of the Western World. The second has ceased to be a project by virtue of its realization. These two matters will, therefore, be treated at length with reference to the changes which they have undergone during the past year. The first of the projects was that of the codification of international law. The second was that of the Academy of International Law, established at The Hague with the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The varied activities of the Division in other lines, which because of their continuity from year to year may be regarded as more or less of a routine character, will also be set forth in detail.

Codification of International Law

In his report for last year, the Director indulged in some observations upon the nature and history of codification of the law of nations, in the belief that its codification was a prerequisite to the successful operation of judicial institutions of an international character, notably, the Permanent Court of International Justice, recently established at The Hague.

The codification of the law of nations is, indeed, a prerequisite to the peace of the world, inasmuch as the nations must have a standard by which their conduct is to be tested, and the more clearly that standard is expressed, the more difficult it will be for nations to follow lines of conduct which are inconsistent with a codification of their rights and duties, to which they have been parties.

In the spring of 1923, the question was not academic. If it were, it ceased to be so by a resolution unanimously adopted by the American Republics at Santiago de Chile, in the fifth of their Conferences,

The Fifth International Conference of American States

RESOLVES:

1. To request each Government of the American Republics to appoint two delegates to constitute the Congress of Jurists of Rio de Janeiro.
2. To recommend that the subcommittees appointed by the Commission of Jurists at its meeting at Rio de Janeiro, be reestablished.

3. To request these committees to undertake and to reconsider their work in the light of the experience of the last years and also in view of the resolutions of the Fifth International Conference of American States.

4. To designate a committee for the study of the comparative civil law of all the nations of America in order to contribute to the formation of private international law. The results of these studies should be utilized at the next meeting of the Congress of Jurists. It is understood that in the term "civil law" there is included the following topics: commercial law, mining law, law of procedure, etc. The criminal law may also be included therein.

5. To convene the International Congress of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro during the year 1925; the precise date to be determined by the Pan American Union after consultation with the Government of Brazil.

6. To recommend to this Congress that in the domain of public international law, the codification should be gradual and progressive, accepting as the basis the project presented to the Fifth International Conference of American States by the Delegate of Chile, Señor Alejandro Alvarez, in a memorandum entitled "The Codification of American International Law."

7. The names of the delegates referred to in Clause I should be communicated to the Government of Brazil and to the Pan American Union.

8. The resolutions of the Commission of Jurists shall be submitted to the Sixth International Conference of American States, in order that, if approved, they may be communicated to the respective Governments and incorporated in conventions.

9. To recommend to the Commission of Jurists that there be prepared an American code of private international law, which code shall determine, if deemed advisable, the juridical system or systems which shall be adopted, or what combinations thereof shall be used, in order to avoid conflicts in questions of legislation or to solve questions because of such conflicts. The Commission shall for this purpose instruct the subcommittees that may be named for the purpose of formulating the aforementioned code. In these instructions the proposals presented to the Fifth International Conference of American States by the delegates of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, shall be taken into account, as well as any others that may be suggested.

This recommendation shall be transmitted immediately to the respective Governments, in order that they may be in turn transmitted to the delegates who will form part of the committees on private international law.

This resolution was transmitted to the Director by the Chairman of the Pan American Union, Secretary of State Hughes.

PAN AMERICAN UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

January 2, 1924.

MY DEAR DR. SCOTT:

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you herewith copy of resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a meeting held on Wednesday, January 2, 1924.

The Commission of Jurists, provided for by the Santiago resolution, is called upon to perform a very great international service and I feel convinced that in the performance of this service the American Institute of International Law can be most helpful. I hope, therefore, that the suggestions submitted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union may have the approval of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law. The establishment of such close cooperative relationship will serve to advance the work which the Commission is called upon to perform and will thus bring us nearer to the accomplishment of the purpose for which the International Commission of Jurists was established.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

[ENCLOSURE]

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

Resolution Adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its Meeting on Wednesday, January 2, 1924

WHEREAS, The Fifth International Conference of American States adopted a vote of thanks for the results achieved by the American Institute of International Law; and

WHEREAS, One of the purposes for which the American Institute of International Law has been established is to secure a more definite formulation of the rules of international law; and

WHEREAS, The codification of the rules of international law is the most important task entrusted to the International Commission of Jurists; and

WHEREAS, The labors of the American Institute of International Law will be of great service to the International Commission of Jurists in the fulfillment of the task assigned to it.

BE IT RESOLVED, By the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to submit to the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law the desirability of holding a session of the Institute in 1924 in order that the results of the deliberations of the Institute may be submitted to the International Commission of Jurists at its meeting at Rio de Janeiro in 1925.

These documents were laid before the Executive Committee at its meeting in New York of January 4, 1924, which authorized the Director to make arrangements for a meeting of the American Institute. The action of the Committee was communicated to Secretary Hughes; and the Director repaired to Habana, arriving on the 26th of January, and leaving on February 9th, having accomplished the purpose for which the hurried trip was undertaken.

The situation, as it appears at present, in the opinion of the Director, is set forth in the English version of an address which he delivered in Spanish, at the University of Habana, the day before his return to the United States:

There are certain preliminary observations which should be made before we can take up the question of codifying international law or the method of codification, for without a correct understanding of certain matters, which may be considered fundamental, we may not know whether we are to deal with a system of law or a system of philosophy. As a matter of fact we are dealing with both, for law develops unconsciously or consciously in accordance with the principles of philosophy. If the law of nations is to be considered law in the strict sense of the word, we must deal with it as a system of law. If, on the other hand, it is a system of philosophy rather than of law, we must deal with it as philosophy, and the point of approach and the method of treatment will be different. But, above and beyond law, we are dealing with justice and with those principles of justice which, expressed in rules of law, we call the law of nations. Justice is the source; the principles of justice applicable to the conduct of nations constitute the law of nations, and the rules of law based upon these principles change with conditions, or to meet new conditions, and form the body and substance of international law at any given period.

Although our conceptions of justice may seem to change with time, place and circumstance, it can nevertheless be said that among the peoples and in the states of European civilization there is agreement as to justice and its principles, and that in the last few centuries there has been a general agreement upon those principles of justice, which, expressed in rules of law, form a safe and sure guide for nations in their mutual intercourse.

There are many definitions of international law, due to the preoccupation of the authors or the point of view from which the subject is approached, but however they may differ in form they are yet one in substance, as it is evident that in all of them we are dealing with a system of law. An eminent English lawyer, who had had experience in the conduct of international cases, asked in

an address before the American Bar Association, in its session of 1896 at Saratoga: "What, then, is international law?" and he answered his own question in this way: "I know no better definition of it than that it is the sum of the rules or usages which civilized states have agreed shall be binding upon them in their dealings with one another." Lord Russell, of Killowen, for it is of him we speak, was at that time Lord Chief Justice of England, and he naturally looked upon international law as a part of the law of England, for had not one of his most distinguished predecessors in his high office said a century and a half earlier that the law of nations was "part of the common law of England."

According to Lord Russell, international law was a series of rules or usages. Perhaps it would have been better to say: "usages of civilized States which had hardened into rules through repeated practice." Indeed, international law was expressly stated to be the law of Christian states, or the law of European states, which at one time amounted to much the same thing. But with the discovery of America and the establishment of the American Republics, if the word "European" was to be used, it could only be in the sense that the states accepting it were of European origin or European civilization. At that time they were still Christian states, but with the awakening of the East, with the advent of China and Japan, it could no longer be said with propriety that the law of nations was the law of Christian states or of states of European origin. Hence in our day we have discarded limitations of origin, whether of religion or of geography, and international law is the law of civilized States.

It is to be observed that in the definition of Lord Russell these civilized states have agreed that the rules and usages which he mentions, but does not define, should be binding upon them. This is properly so, because there is no superior among nations to impose a law as there is a superior power within a state. It may be a question whether even within a state law is imposed, but between states it cannot rightfully be imposed by any state or by any group of states. It is agreed to by the civilized states because, in the course of their experience, it has been found to be necessary to have their conduct determined and controlled by certain usages which by acceptance have become rules, the sum total of which, to use Lord Chief Justice Russell's words, "form the body and the content of the law between nations."

This was the definition of a Chief Justice, not in the performance of his judicial duties, but speaking as a lawyer to his brethren of the American Bar. Some ten years later, another English lawyer, acting as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, had occasion to consider international law in the decision of a case in his court and tried before him. In the arguments of counsel it had been insisted that the so-called "law of nations" was not law in the strict sense of the word—that it was apparently not binding upon the court because of its lack of certain elements thought to be essential to law. It is better, however, to let Sir Henry Berkeley, the Chief Justice, state the objections and to reply to them in his own language. "It was contended," he said, "on behalf of the owners of the *Prometheus* that the term 'law', as applied to this recognized system of principles and rules known as international law is an inexact expression, that there is, in other words, no such thing as international law; that there can be no such law binding upon all nations, inasmuch as there is no sanction for such law, that is to say there is no means by which obedience to such law can be imposed upon any given nation refusing obedience thereto." This is a fair statement of the views of those who consider law as something imposed by a superior force—by physical power. The Chief Justice, however, did not share their views, and he gave the reasons: "I do not concur in that contention. In my opinion a law may be established and become international, that is to say binding upon all nations, by the agreement of such nations to be bound thereby, although it may be impossible to enforce obedience thereto by any given nation, party to the agreement."

Fortunately for us the Chief Justice did not leave the matter there; he felt that his statement required explanation and illustration. The objections went to the essence of law, and the answer which he gave therefore applies to all law, national or international:

The resistance of a nation to a law to which it has agreed does not derogate from the authority of the law because that resistance cannot, perhaps, be overcome. Such resistance

merely makes the resisting nation a breaker of the law to which it has given its adherence, but it leaves the law, to the establishment of which the resisting nation was a party, still subsisting. Could it be successfully contended that because any given person or body of persons possessed for the time being of power to resist an established municipal law such law had no existence? The answer to such a contention would be that the law still existed, though it might not for the time being be possible to enforce obedience to it.¹

Let us turn from the lawyer addressing his brethren and from the judge deciding a case, to the publicist, and among the many, I beg to refer you to the late William Edward Hall, whose treatise on international law is likely to be the great classic of the English-speaking peoples. He was of the generation of Lord Russell and of Sir George Berkeley, and a few years before them he had had occasion to consider the binding force of international law, the question of its observance and of its violation. In the preface to the third edition of his treatise, which appeared in 1889, he considered these questions and he spoke as a prophet as well as a publicist. He contemplated the circumstances in which the rules of international law would be tried, tested and violated, but he was sure of the ultimate result. He said:

Probably in the next great war the questions which have accumulated during the last half century and more, will all be given their answers at once. Some hates, moreover, will crave for satisfaction; much envy and greed will be at work; but above all, and at the bottom of all, there will be the hard sense of necessity. Whole nations will be in the field; the commerce of the world may be on the sea to win or lose; national existences will be at stake; men will be tempted to do anything that will shorten hostilities and tend to a decisive issue. Conduct in the next great war will certainly be hard; it is very doubtful if it will be scrupulous, whether on the part of belligerents or neutrals; and most likely the next war will be great. But there can be very little doubt that, if the next war is unscrupulously waged, it also will be followed by a reaction towards increased stringency of law.²

These predictions made on August 1, 1889, were verified to the letter by the war which broke out on August 1, 1914. There is every reason to believe that time will approve his conclusions, for his psychology is as sound as his facts were correct. In any event, his views are consoling and they seem to be in process of realization. It is Mr. Hall speaking:

In a community as in an individual, passionate excess is followed by a reaction of lassitude and to some extent of conscience. On the whole, the collective seems to exert itself in this way more surely than the individual conscience; and in things within the scope of international law, conscience, if it works less impulsively, can at least work more freely than in home affairs. Continuing temptation ceases with the war. At any rate it is a matter of experience that times, in which international law has been seriously disregarded, have been followed by periods in which the European conscience has done penance by putting itself under straiter obligations than those which it before acknowledged. There is no reason to suppose that things will be otherwise in the future. I therefore look forward with much misgiving to the manner in which the next great war will be waged, but with no misgiving at all as to the character of the rules which will be acknowledged ten years after its termination, by comparison with the rules now considered to exist.²

Five years have already passed. We still have five years within which to consider the principles of justice which, expressed in rules of law, shall control the conduct of nations as they do the minds and the actions of men. It is high time to proceed to the examination of these principles and to their statement in the form of a code. We are indeed dealing with law—a law which restrains even sovereign nations, in the exercise of their sovereignty.

Admitting, however, that the rules or usages of civilized nations should be codified, a question arises, hardly less important than the rules and usages themselves. The question should not arise and yet it has. If Lord Russell's statement is correct that rules and usages are only binding because they have been agreed to by the civilized states, it necessarily follows that only a state is

¹ *In re arbitration between Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Owners of Steamship Prometheus*, Supreme Court of Hongkong, 1906, 2 Hongkong Law Reports, 207.

² Hall, *International Law*, 3d ed., preface.

bound which agrees to the rules and usages—if it makes up its mind, so to speak, for itself. For it is only its own consent, not the consent of any other nation which may be called to act in its behalf, nor is it a group of states, however powerful and civilized they may be, which makes the law which only derives its force from the consent of all. We are dealing with law. We are not dealing with force. Law binds all. Force merely controls the weak. In the world of affairs where power not justice prevails, it is correct enough to say that “la force prime le droit.” In a community in which law is to prevail we should, indeed we must, reverse the order and say “le droit prime la force.” Nations are equal in law and before law, and in the codification of international law they must meet and act upon a footing of equality.

Equality is a truism and yet truisms are often the hardest things to prove. Fortunately this is not the case in the present instance. In the case of *Le Louis*,¹ decided by the High Court of Admiralty as long ago as 1817, Sir William Scott, the greatest of English judges ever called upon to consider the right of visit and search upon the ocean in time of peace, observes “that two principles of public law are generally recognized as fundamental. One is the perfect equality and entire independence of all distinct states. Relative magnitude creates no distinction of right; relative imbecility, whether permanent or casual, gives no additional right to the more powerful neighbor; and any advantage seized upon that ground is mere usurpation. This is the great foundation of public law, which it mainly concerns the peace of mankind, both in their politic and private capacities, to preserve inviolate.” It is to be remembered that the British Empire is here speaking through its highest authority on the law of nations and that the subject involved is none other than the control of the seas, a domain of which then and now Great Britain is the undisputed mistress if mere force rather than legal right be considered. The statement is, however, not a concession; it is a necessary consequence of another fundamental principle which Sir William Scott proceeds to recognize and in doing so makes law between nations possible and international peace an ultimate certainty rather than a pleasing promise. “The second is, that all nations being equal, all have an equal right to the uninterrupted use of the unappropriated parts of the ocean for their navigation. In places where no local authority exists, where the subjects of all states meet upon a footing of entire equality and independence, no one state, or any one of its subjects, has a right to assume or exercise authority over the subjects of another.”

This is the view of the English-speaking peoples of the Old World. It is, happily, the view of the English-speaking peoples of the New World.

A few years later, the greatest of North American judges had occasion to consider a different aspect of the same question in the case of *The Antelope*, decided in 1825.² In delivering the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Marshall used language which while reaffirming that of his English colleague, if the expression may be permitted, is even more definite and in point for present purposes. He said:

No principle of general law is more universally acknowledged, than the perfect equality of nations. Russia and Geneva have equal rights. It results from this equality, that no one can rightfully impose a rule on another. Each legislates for itself, but its legislation can operate on itself alone. A right, then, which is vested in all, by the consent of all, can be divested only by consent; and this trade [he was speaking of the slave trade as was Sir William Scott before him] in which all have participated, must remain lawful to those who cannot be induced to relinquish it. As no nation can prescribe a rule for others, none can make a law of nations; and this traffic remains lawful to those whose governments have not forbidden it.

This is sound doctrine. It is also old doctrine but it is ever new, and cannot be too often repeated. To make progress we must constantly recur to first principles.

A North American statesman, a former member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and at present Secretary of State, is evidently of this opinion as he has recently quoted with approval this statement of Chief Justice Marshall, confirming it in all respects and in express terms, and applying it to every one of the twenty-one Republics of the American continent. In an ad-

¹ 2 Dodson, 210.

² 10 Wheaton 66.

dress on the centenary of the Monroe Doctrine, delivered appropriately in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, on the 30th day of November, 1923, Secretary Hughes, continued, after quoting with approval the language of Chief Justice Marshall to which reference has been made:

First. We recognize the equality of the American Republics, their equal rights under the law of nations. Said Chief Justice Marshall: "No principle of general law is more universally acknowledged than the perfect equality of nations. . . . It results from this equality that no one can rightfully impose a rule upon another."

At the first session of the American Institute of International Law, held in Washington in the early part of 1916, the jurists representing the American Republics adopted a declaration of the rights and duties of nations. This declaration stated these rights and duties "not in terms of philosophy or of ethics but in terms of law," supported by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The declaration set forth the following principles:

I. Every nation has the right to exist, and to protect and to conserve its existence; but this right neither implies the right nor justifies the act of the State to protect itself or to conserve its existence by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending States.

II. Every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it has a right to the pursuit of happiness and is free to develop itself without interference or control from other States, provided that in so doing it does not interfere with or violate the rights of other States.

III. Every nation is in law and before law the equal of every other nation belonging to the society of nations, and all nations have the right to claim and, according to the Declaration of Independence of the United States, "to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them."

IV. Every nation has the right to territory within defined boundaries and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, and all persons whether native or foreign found therein.

V. Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

Mr. Hughes was not content to give his approval in general to these principles of law. Claiming them in behalf of the United States he thus applied them to every American nation:

It cannot be doubted that this declaration embodies the fundamental principles of the policy of the United States in relation to the Republics of Latin America. When we recognized these Republics as members of the family of nations we recognized their rights and obligations as repeatedly defined by our statesmen and jurists and by our highest court.

It is evident, therefore, that the American Republics must cooperate on a footing of equality in the codification of the rules and usages which are not only a law to them but to every civilized state of the world, and nothing could be more appropriate in a code of international law for the American States than this declaration of the rights and duties of nations. It is in the nature of a Bill of Rights. It might well be the preamble to the code, and I am happy to inform you that no less a person than Secretary Hughes shares this opinion.

We do not need to discuss the question whether international law is to be codified. The Republics of America meeting in conference have on two occasions decided that it should be. In the first conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, a resolution to that effect was passed and a treaty negotiated to give effect to its provisions. Under this resolution and treaty, to which I am happy to add the United States of America was a party, a Commission of Jurists was appointed which held a preliminary meeting at Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1912, determined the method of approach and divided the work of codification of both public and private international law among six committees. These smaller bodies were to consider the subjects assigned to them and to report the result of their deliberation at a meeting of the full commission to be held two years later. However, the first day of August, 1914, intervened, with its unspeakable consequences.

Interrupted by the World War, an accurate but far from edifying picture of whose conduct Mr. Hall gives us, the first conference of the Americas meeting after the war, in Santiago de Chile, reaffirmed its faith in the codification of public and private international law, and provided for the meeting of a Commission of Jurists in the city of Rio de Janeiro in 1925, in which each of the Ameri-

can states should be represented by two of its members appointed for this particular purpose. The decision of the Third Pan-American Congress in 1906 was important, as it was the first step toward continental codification. The decision of the Fifth Pan-American Congress held in Santiago in the spring of 1923 was momentous, inasmuch as it decided, after an interval of many years and after the intervention of a great war, that codification agreed to in principle should be carried out in practice.

There is no doubt that the principles of international law, both public and private, can be stated in the form of a code. They have been. We are therefore relieved of the necessity of asking the question. If international law be law, it is possible, however difficult it may be, to arrange its principles in the form of a code, for if the principles of national law can be codified, and such is the practice of the American Republics, the principles of public law may likewise be codified. Every textbook of international law is an analysis of the principles of the science. And it is not too much to say that the table of contents of any treatise on international law is an outline of a code; that the headings of the chapters are the articles of a code, and the sections, the subdivisions of these articles. Every résumé is a digest; every lecture in the classroom a lesson in codification. This is codification and none the less real and effective because it is unconscious.

A few days ago I was privileged to attend the international law class of my illustrious friend and the master of all American students of the law of nations. On this occasion one of the students discussed the cessation of neutrality consequent upon the cessation of war. He was followed by two members of the class who criticized his paper, and one who volunteered his opinion. Dr. Bustamante closed the discussion. He called attention to the Convention of the Hague Peace Conference of 1907 requiring war to be formally declared so that neutrals should have official knowledge of the existence of the war. He stated that, war being thus a legal state of affairs, it required of neutrals the performance of their duties during its continuance, that the duties should cease with the war, and that the cessation of the war should be officially proclaimed by the belligerents as its declaration had been. This established the general principle and he instanced four special situations. The war ends by the independence of a province or portion of a state in war with the mother country; the absorption of one of the belligerents; the armistice providing for the discontinuance of hostile relations and the consequent cessation of neutral duties, and finally the ending of war by a cessation of hostilities without treaty or formal action by the belligerents.

But the matter does not rest here. Hardy, adventurous souls have entered, as it were, into the land of promise, and have returned laden with its fruits. It appears that in point of time the first attempt was made to codify international law by Esteban de Ferrater, who published at Barcelona, in 1846 and 1847, a work entitled *Código de derecho internacional*, a two-volumed methodical collection of Spanish treaties with a short survey of public international law, and the conflict of laws. This survey, under the title of *Reglas de derecho internacional*, is composed of 414 articles and, according to Rivier, it is "a veritable code," making of Ferrater the precursor of his many successors whose names will one day be legion. During the Civil War in the United States, Francis Lieber, then a Professor at Columbia College, now Columbia University, prepared, at the request of President Lincoln, a code of land warfare for the federal armies. It is a small work of extraordinary value. With the industry of the German, for he was a German by birth, and with the spirit of the new world, for he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, he put into the form of articles the customs and usages of warfare on land so adequately and so skilfully that but a single instance arose in the Franco-Prussian War of a few years later which was not covered by his rules and regulations.

The European publicist, Johann Caspar Bluntschli, a Swiss by birth and with the liberal conceptions of his country, a German by residence and armed with the method of the German, published in 1868 a statement of international law in the form of a code. He was inspired to do so by the success of Lieber's labors. Indeed he had first translated Lieber's Code of Land Warfare into German, and, impressed by its possibilities, he extended codification to the law of peace as well as war on sea and on land. Originally in German, the work has been admirably translated into French, and thus has made the tour of the world.

At approximately the same time a North American publicist of great experience published in 1872 and in 1876 a code of international law covering the entire field. This is an admirable piece of work for which Mr. Field was specially qualified. He had had great experience in the codification of the laws of the State of New York, and it is due to his influence that the laws of many of the States of the American Union have been given the form and precision of codes, and indeed have been codified. Field's outline of a code was translated into French and it has thus been placed at the disposal of scholars in all parts of the world.

The possibility of codification by individual initiative has therefore been before the world for half a century or more, but the matter does not rest here. The Institute of International Law, composed of publicists from different countries, was formed in Ghent, and last year celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It has discussed many and intricate questions of international law. Its resolutions on the various subjects considered by it are in the form of articles and arranged in a systematic order, they would themselves form many articles of a code. With the formation of the Institute of International Law, codification became collective as well as individual, but again the matter does not rest here. Due in large part to the labors of the Institute, two great conferences have been able to reach agreements in the form of treaties and conventions upon a variety of important subjects. The first of these bodies met in 1899, and is popularly known as the First Peace Conference. Representatives of twenty-six states met at The Hague in the summer of that year and were able to reduce to the form of a code the laws and customs of land warfare, and to endow the nations with a convention for the peaceful settlement of their international disputes. The Second Hague Peace Conference met in 1907. Representatives of forty-four states were present and took part in the discussions, and when it adjourned after four months of intensive labor it had many conventions to its credit, in fact and in form, chapters in a code of international law for the nations.

The genius and foresight of one man, if Lieber is to be considered as the pioneer, had shown the possibility of codification. The creation of the Institute of International Law, largely due to his efforts, created a scientific organ for the codification of sections of international law and supplied to the conferences of the nations the materials which they have codified in the forms of treaties and conventions. The history of the old world seems likely to repeat itself in the new. Instead of a single publicist there are many advocating the codification of international law. The American Institute of International Law has been called into being, and drafted at its first session in 1916 a declaration of the rights and duties of nations which seems destined to stand at the head and front of the code of the American Republics. And this Institute is in a position to supply the materials to the conferences of the American Republics for the codification of those principles of law which should control the conduct of the American Republics.

The sixth conference of the American nations is to meet in the City of Habana, and it is expected that the Commission of Jurists meeting in advance at Rio de Janeiro will be in a position to enable this conference to put in the form of codes for the Americas large portions of public and private international law. The European Institute has by force of circumstances been, as it were, a preparatory committee for the labors of the Hague Conferences. If this Institute has been the agent, it has been the unconscious agent. In the Western World, the American Institute of International Law can be the agent of the American conferences, and it is to be not the unconscious but the conscious agent, inasmuch as on the second day of January, 1924, the Governing Board of the twenty-one American Republics met in the city of Washington, requested the American Institute to hold a session during the present year and to lay the result of its labors before the Commission of Jurists in Rio de Janeiro to meet in the coming year. The importance of the subject, the unusual character of the request and the results to be expected from its cooperation justify the text of the resolution and a statement of the sources from which the notification came.

The Secretary of State of the United States is the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, composed of a diplomatic representative in Washington of each of the American Republics. At a meeting of the Union, on the second of January, Secretary Hughes, as Chairman, laid before the Board the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Fifth International Conference of American States adopted a vote of thanks for the results achieved by the American Institute of International Law; and

WHEREAS, One of the purposes for which the American Institute of International Law has been established is to secure a more definite formulation of the rules of international law; and

WHEREAS, The codification of the rules of international law is the most important task entrusted to the International Commission of Jurists; and

WHEREAS, The labors of the American Institute of International Law will be of great service to the International Commission of Jurists in the fulfilment of the task assigned to it.

BE IT RESOLVED, By the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to submit to the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law the desirability of holding a session of the Institute in 1924 in order that the results of the deliberations of the Institute may be submitted to the International Commission of Jurists at its meeting at Rio de Janeiro in 1925.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. It was transmitted by the Chairman of the Board to the President of the American Institute, with the hope "that the suggestions submitted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union may have the approval of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law."

The President of the Institute, in behalf of its members, accepted the invitation in the following terms: "I have the honor to inform you that a meeting of the Council of Direction of the American Institute will be held in Habana, in the closing days of the present month, in order to make arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the Institute."

It is to be observed that the initiative in the matter was taken by Secretary Hughes, thereby showing the great interest of the Government of the United States in the codification of international law and the appreciation of the services which the American Institute may be expected to render in its behalf.

The statesmen of the Republic of the North are regarded as practical to a fault. It is to be hoped in this case that Secretary Hughes is practical without being at fault. The Executive Committee of the American Institute of International Law has already considered and has made much progress as to the time, place and program of the meeting of its members to be held in the course of the present year, in order that the result of their labors in behalf of codification may be laid before the Commission of Jurists at their meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1925, for such consideration as that distinguished and representative body may care to accord it.

What are the sources of the international law which is to be codified? While it is the intention to codify both public and private international law, I shall confine myself to a consideration of public as distinct from private international law, for however difficult the second may be, the first is infinitely more difficult, and as pressing as it is difficult. Fortunately, we do not need to resort to speculation, or to weigh the individual opinions of publicists of distinction. The nations of the world have expressed their opinion in no uncertain terms as to the sources of authority in international law and the order in which the authority is to be applied.

Five of the ten years within the period allotted by Mr. Hall have expired. At the Second Hague Peace Conference held in 1907, a draft convention was adopted for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. Owing to the shortness of the time and the difficulty of the subject, a method acceptable to a majority of the states was not found for the appointment of the judges. Steps were in progress to have this Court appointed, and at one time it seemed likely that it would have been established in the year 1914. The war came instead.

In the treaty of peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, to end the war with Germany, there is a section devoted to the organization of a League of Nations, and in its fourteenth article it is provided that the Council of the League was to prepare a plan for a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Council wisely turned over the task to a body of representative publicists. They were ten in number, five selected from the so-called Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and five from the other Powers. They met at The Hague in the summer of 1920 and prepared a draft for a Court of International Justice which, with modifications, was adopted in the course of the same year by the members of the states adhering to the League of Nations. A method of

appointing the judges of this court had been devised and among the judges of the court appointed in the following year, were, to our great satisfaction the late Ruy Barbosa, of Brazil, the distinguished publicist of Cuba, Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, and Mr. John Bassett Moore, the leading publicist of the United States. The Advisory Committee of Jurists felt that it was impossible to expect the Principal Allied and Associated Powers to allow themselves to be summoned before the court unless there was an agreement upon the rules of law to be applied, and the order in which they were to be applied by the judges of the court.

We must, however, in the matter of justice and its application to the conduct of nations, not overlook the fact that the larger nations have two methods of settling their disputes, whereas the smaller nations have but one, and that the larger nations are unwilling to renounce what is called "the ultima ratio of princes" without being assured in advance that the other agency could be safely relied upon. The two agencies of the great Powers are law and the sword, which too often in the past has imposed, if it has not made the law it enforces. The smaller Powers have only law for their shield and their buckler. They are, indeed, willing to renounce the sword, which they cannot wield, whereas the large nations wielding it are willing to renounce it only if assured in advance that the rules of law to be applied are a satisfactory if not a better method to secure their interests.

Therefore the Advisory Committee of Jurists proposed in its thirty-fifth article the law to be applied, the sources of the law, and the order in which they should be applied.

The Court shall apply:

1. International conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting states;
2. International custom, as evidence of a general practice, which is accepted as law;
3. The general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
4. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.¹

The Advisory Committee, however, felt that something more was needed and it therefore recommended:

I. That a new conference of the nations in continuation of the first two conferences at The Hague be held as soon as practicable for the following purposes:

1. To restate the established rules of international law, especially and in the first instance, in the fields affected by the events of the recent war.
2. To formulate and agree upon the amendments and additions, if any, to the rules of international law shown to be necessary or useful by the events of the war and the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse, which have followed the war.
3. To endeavor to reconcile divergent views and secure general agreement upon the rules which have been in dispute heretofore.
4. To consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law shall be declared and accepted.

II. That the Institute of International Law, the American Institute of International Law, the Union Juridique Internationale, the International Law Association, and the Iberian Institute of Comparative Law be invited to prepare with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may deem useful, projects for the work of the Conference to be submitted beforehand to the several Governments and laid before the Conference for its consideration and such action as it may find suitable.

III. That the Conference be named Conference for the Advancement of International Law.

IV. That this Conference be followed by further successive conferences at stated intervals to continue the work left unfinished.²

The Advisory Committee thought that with the statement of the law, the order in which it should be applied, and with an agency for the development of this law to meet the objections of the

¹ Year Book, 1921, p. 170.

² *Ibid.*, p. 185.

larger nations, they could consent to be summoned before the court in a number of cases arising out of: the interpretation of a treaty; any question of international law; the existence of any fact, which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; the nature or extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation; and the interpretation of a sentence passed by the court.

It is important to observe that within this limited jurisdiction, admittedly extensive, a state would be able to sue a state in the international court as an individual sues an individual in a national court. It was the hope of the Advisory Committee that this would be but the beginning, and that the international court should have jurisdiction "of all disputes" of any kind which the nations in controversy should submit to it, either by a general or a particular agreement of the parties. But, in the absence of a statement of the principles of law to be applied, the nations were unwilling to bind themselves to appear except by special consent.

The Assembly of the League of Nations rejected the meeting of conferences for the development of international law which involved its immediate and continuous codification, with the result that nation may not sue nation before the bar of the court, as individual sues individual, but that nations in controversy must, as in the case of arbitration, agree in advance upon the submission of their controversies.

Fortunately the matter does not rest here. The initiative has passed from the Old to the New World. The recent Conference of the American States at Santiago de Chile has taken up the codification of international law rejected by the Assembly at Geneva and the American Institute of International Law, one of the scientific bodies mentioned in the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, likewise rejected at Geneva, has been invited by the Governing Board of the American Republics in Washington to act, as it were, as a preparatory committee of the American Republics for the purpose of codification, a codification, it is to be hoped, replete with the learning of the old and permeated by the spirit of the New World.

The American spirit is the spirit of peace. Every one of the twenty-one American Republics has sought to withhold itself from participation in the quarrels and disputes of the Old World. This is not a policy of isolation, but a recognition of a fundamental principle that a nation should not intervene in the affairs of a foreign nation, and that in case of war every nation has a right to remain neutral in accordance with its best interests of which it is and must be the sole judge.

The result is that external peace has been in the Americas the rule rather than the exception and that wars have been occasional—a sporadic rather than a regular course of things. As codification is to be undertaken for a practical purpose, it is to be supposed that the rules and customs of civilized nations relating to peace will occupy the first place in the American scheme, although, of course, the usages and customs of warfare cannot be overlooked. Without attempting to predict a method that is to be followed by the Commission of Jurists, it is safe to presume that the generally recognized principles of international law will be stated in general terms. Special practices due to geographical, local and social conditions of the Americas will be set forth, although it is believed that their examination will show that they are not so much exceptions to the general rules and usages as special applications of a general principle, universally acknowledged.

In forming, therefore, a code for the Americas a long step will have been taken for a code of all the nations.

Let me recur to the subject of sources of authority and the order in which they are to be applied. The four principles of the statute quoted of the Permanent Court of International Justice, must serve as a guide to the American commission of codification. Some forty-four states in good standing in the family of nations are a party to this article, and among them the British Empire with its self-governing dominions, and an overwhelming majority of the American Republics. The Government of the United States has not adhered to the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice. It is not, therefore, in express terms a party to this article, and yet it is in spirit, so that the article can be said to represent the views of the English-speaking world as well as the views of the nations at large, including, as has been stated, the large majority of American Republics. This appears from a very important decision of the Supreme Court in a

comparatively recent case. Speaking in Habana, I do not need to recall that the United States was at war with Spain in 1898, and that as a result of this war the twentieth of the American Republics took its rightful place in the group of American States. The case to which I desire to call your attention arose out of the capture of two small fishing-smacks, the *Paquete Habana* and the *Lola*, in Cuban waters.¹ The captured vessels were brought into the port of Key West, libelled and condemned as enemy's property and sold under decree of the District Court. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, the question before the court was, are fishing-smacks in the absence of municipal law or treaty, protected from capture by the law of nations, and is such law of nations part of the municipal law of the United States?

It is to be observed that the question of principle far transcends the value of the fishing-smacks involved. In 1900 the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision, in which it was stated in clear and precise terms that: "International law is part of our law and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination." There was here no treaty covering the question. The Supreme Court of the United States, therefore, was required to consider whether fishing vessels engaged in what is called inshore fishing, were by the practice of nations exempt from capture. In other words the Court was obliged to determine the sources of the law of nations and the order in which they should be applied. "For this purpose," the court went on to say, "where there is no treaty, and no controlling executive or legislative act or judicial decision, resort must be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations, and, as evidence of these, to the works of jurists and commentators, who by years of labor, research and experience, have made themselves peculiarly well acquainted with the subjects of which they treat." The court, however, issued a word of warning: "Such works are resorted to by judicial tribunals, not for the speculations of their authors concerning what the law ought to be, but for trustworthy evidence of what the law really is." Here we have an authoritative statement of the sources and apparently the order in which the law of nations should be drawn upon. If there had been a treaty with Spain, its terms would have been applied without further consideration. In the absence of treaty, resort was to be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations, and as evidence of these to accredited treatises on international law.

Admitting that international law binds all civilized nations, the question is one of proof, as to what is to be considered at any particular time, the law of nations. If there be a treaty, the nation is expressly bound, and the treaty proves itself. In the absence of treaty, we are thrown back upon the usages and customs of civilized states, the oldest, the most continuous, and, in reality, the chief source of the law. In the absence of an official statement of the usages and customs, they are proved every day in the year by the writings of men learned in the law of nations. But there are usages and customs, and even the doctors differ among themselves.

In the recent *Rand* case, from which Lord Chief Justice Russell's definition of international law has been quoted, the court had occasion to consider the nature and the value of the writings of the learned as evidence of international law, for Lord Robert Cecil maintaining, and properly enough, in his argument, that international law was binding upon English courts of justice, had quoted passages from writers on international law to establish a rule which, if really binding, would inure to the benefit of his client. Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, speaking in behalf of the court felt constrained to say:

In regard to this class of authority it is important to remember certain necessary limitations to its value. There is an essential difference, as to certainty and definiteness, between municipal law and a system or body of rules in regard to international conduct, which, so far as it exists at all (and its existence is assumed by the phrase "international law"), rests upon a consensus of civilized states, not expressed in any code or pact, nor possessing, in case of dispute, any authorized or authoritative interpreter, and capable, indeed, of proof, in the absence of some express international agreement, only by evidence of usage to be obtained

from the action of nations in similar cases in the course of their history. It is obvious that, in respect of many questions that may arise, there will be room for difference of opinion as to whether such a consensus could be shown to exist.¹

Having laid down the general principle that the usage or custom not only makes, but is the law, his lordship passed to a consideration of what may be called the literary evidence. And on this part of the case he said:

The views expressed by learned writers on international law have done in the past, and will do in the future, valuable service in helping to create the opinion by which the range of the consensus of civilized nations is enlarged. But in many instances their pronouncements must be regarded rather as the embodiments of their views as to what ought to be, from an ethical standpoint, the conduct of nations *inter se*, than the enunciation of a rule or practice so universally approved or assented to as to be fairly termed, even in the qualified sense in which that word can be understood in reference to the relations between independent political communities, "law".¹

The statement of Lord Alverstone cannot well be gainsaid, although it is perhaps permissible to say that in regarding the learned as makers in a certain sense of international law, he overlooks their value as witnesses to the law which they seek to expound and to develop. An illustrious predecessor, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, had already treated the subject with great care in the *Franconia* case, decided in 1876, involving British jurisdiction three miles seaward beyond low water-mark. On this point, he said: "By a consensus of writers, without one single authority to the contrary, some portion of the coast-waters of a country is considered for some purposes to belong to the country the coast of which they wash." It is to be observed that his lordship was here speaking of writers, and in view of this fact, his conclusion is of uncommon value. "This is," he said, "established as solidly, as, by the very nature of the case, any proposition of international law can be." He admitted that the opinions of jurists did not bind the courts of his country, but he held them to be "evidence of the agreement of nations on international points." And he stated as a matter of course that on such points, English courts would give effect "as part of English law, to such agreement." The reason which he gives in support of his view carries conviction: "We find a number of men of education, of many different nations, most of them quite uninterested in maintaining any particular thesis as to the matter now in question, agreeing generally for nearly three centuries in the proposition that the territory of a maritime country extends beyond low-water mark." And few there are who will differ from his conclusion, that he could hardly "conceive stronger evidence to show that, as far as it depends on the agreement of nations, the territory of maritime countries does so extend." So impressed was his lordship by the consensus of opinion to be found among jurists, that he ventured to say he should not "hesitate to hold that civilized nations had agreed to this prolongation of the territory of maritime states, upon the authority of the writers who have been cited in this argument as laying down the affirmative of this proposition."²

This bowing to opinion is an American doctrine. The statesmen of the American Revolution appealed in justification of their cause to "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," and in our own day, President Wilson renounced an American contention, out of respect to enlightened opinion of the nations, saying of the exemption of American ships from tolls while passing through the Panama Canal:

Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much debated measure, its meaning is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. . . . The large thing to do is the only thing that we can afford to do, a voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and for the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation.³

¹ *West Rand Central Gold Mining Co., Limited, v. The King*, 1905, 2 K. B. 391.

² *The Queen v. Keyn*, L. R. 2 Exch. Div., 63.

³ Special address, March 6, 1914. Richardson, *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, vol. xvi, p. 7933.

That Lord Coleridge's appreciation of the consensus of writers is not overdone, and that they are indeed witnesses to a fact, is shown by the measured language of Mr. Justice Gray in the very case of the *Paquete Habana* under consideration.

It will be observed that the court interposed between treaties and customs and usages "executive or legislative act or judicial decision" regarding which a word of explanation is required. It is true that an executive or legislative act or a judicial decision of the United States must be resorted to and that it would be binding upon a court of the United States. This does not and cannot mean that an executive or legislative act or judicial decision of the nation shall bind a foreign nation. It binds the appropriate authorities of the United States but it only binds the United States. The foreign country is not bound in questions of international law, unless it has given its consent to the executive or legislative act or judicial decision. No one nation can make a law for another nation. No one nation can impose its law upon another nation. There is in reality no difficulty in the matter, because international law is the law of each and every nation, whereas the law of the particular nation is simply the law of that country. Persons taking oath to support the laws of their country must of necessity apply and enforce them, but national law only is a national obligation. International law is an international obligation. Therefore, it exists and can be enforced by the injured nation through diplomatic channels, although it may not be enforced through the courts of the particular country. The authority of the nation only extends to its authorities. It may command them to do or abstain from doing a particular act, but its command cannot affect the rights of nations arising under international law. The court may decide a case for a nation. Its decision cannot bind a foreign nation if it is contrary to the law of nations. In an early case Lord Chief Justice Mansfield held that the law of nations was a part of the common law of England, and that Parliament could not change the law of nations. Referring to the famous Act of Parliament of the seventh year of Queen Anne's reign, which provided punishment for a violation of the rights and privileges of foreign ministers, under the law of nations, he stated that the Act of Parliament "did not intend to alter, nor can it alter the law of nations." This question has given rise to much comment, but it is true in all respects whatsoever, that an Act of Parliament has no extraterritorial jurisdiction so far as foreign nations are concerned. It may command all persons owing allegiance to Great Britain, but it cannot command those who do not owe allegiance. So far as British subjects are concerned, an Act of Parliament creates law within British jurisdiction. Beyond British jurisdiction, the Act of Parliament is simply null and void and of no effect whatever, as impotent as an Act of Congress in the United States which would attempt to visit and search foreign vessels beyond the three mile limit, without the consent of the nation to which those foreign vessels belong. By treaty this may be done, but not by Act of Congress without treaty agreement or consent.

There was a sixth article of the Declaration of Rights and Duties of Nations which Secretary Hughes did not quote in his approval of the declaration, as it was not material to his purpose. It is fundamental to ours. Its acceptance will tend to clear up doubt and misconceptions:

International law is at one and the same time both national and international: national in the sense that it is the law of the land and applicable as such to the decision of all questions involving its principles; international in the sense that it is the law of the society of nations and applicable as such to all questions between and among the members of the society of nations involving its principles.¹

This is merely a codification of existing practice. It is only a restatement of Lord Mansfield's opinion, and it is not inconsistent with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Paquete Habana*. The article would, however, render it too clear for argument that an executive or legislative act or judicial decision of any country merely has the force of law within its territory and that the rights of other nations, and therefore the duties of other nations are unaffected by an executive or legislative act or judicial decision of any country, however powerful it may be, unless in accordance with the recognized Law of Nations.

¹ *The American Institute of International Law: Its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations* (Washington, 1916), p. 88.

In the remarks which I have had the honor to make, I have dwelt upon general principles. I have not sought to enter into details, believing that if general principles are well understood, the details will take care of themselves, and that an agreement upon general principles will enable the American Republics to draft a code for their guidance, which will be of service to all nations accepting the general principles, although there may be here and there an occasional special practice due to geographical situation, or local or social conditions.

The Americas have special interests, but these special interests must be brought under general principles of law. All the nations of the Old World are wiser than any one nation. The twenty-one American Republics are wiser than any one of their members, and the opinion of the entire world is stronger and more persuasive than that of the strongest of nations. When the first American Republic declared its independence, it was "with a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." When the twenty-one American Republics, through their accredited representatives, achieve the codification of International Law, they will, of necessity, "show a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

Let me quote in concluding this portion of the remarks which I have had the honor of making in this distinguished presence the language of Joseph Story, a North American judge and author, equally distinguished in the domain of public and private international law:

Now the law of nations may be deduced, first, from the general principles of right and justice, applied to the concerns of individuals, and thence to the relations and duties of nations; or, secondly, in things indifferent or questionable, from the customary observances and recognitions of civilized nations; or, lastly, from the conventional or positive law, that regulates the intercourse between states. What, therefore, the law of nations is, does not rest upon mere theory, but may be considered, as modified by practice, or ascertained by the treaties of nations at different periods. It does not follow, therefore, that because a principle cannot be found settled by the consent or practice of nations at one time, it is to be concluded, that at no subsequent period the principle can be considered as incorporated into the public code of nations. Nor is it to be admitted, that no principle belongs to the law of nations, which is not universally recognized, as such, by all civilized communities, or even by those constituting what may be called, the Christian states of Europe.¹

If the distinguished publicist had stopped here, his language would have applied to the past and to fields admittedly within the domain of present practice. He does not stop here. He brings within the possibility of law the future as well as the past:

But I think it may be unequivocally affirmed, that every doctrine, that may be fairly deduced by correct reasoning from the rights and duties of nations, and the nature of moral obligation, may theoretically be said to exist in the law of nations; and unless it be relaxed or waived by the consent of nations, which may be evidenced by their general practice and customs, it may be enforced by a court of justice, whenever it arises in judgment. And I may go farther and say, that no practice whatsoever can obliterate the fundamental distinction between right and wrong, and that every nation is at liberty to apply to another the correct principle, whenever both nations by their public acts recede from such practice, and admit the injustice or cruelty of it.²

It will not have escaped notice that I have drawn upon the theory and practice of the English speaking countries, as it does not become me in the capital of Cuba, the last of the American States to separate itself from Spain, that Mother of Republics, to affect a familiarity with Latin-American precedents. But codification is to be of general, not of special, practice, and we of the English-speaking world must remember that the law of nations is not of English origin. The English-speaking peoples have indeed contributed to its development but it is to a system of rules and usages which they did not create. International law came into being on the continent of Europe where it had assumed definite form and shape before there was an English writer on the subject, while England reposed in insular isolation and before its slumbers were troubled with those dreams of Empire of which we in our own day have seen well-nigh unbelievable realization.

¹ *The American Institute of International Law: Its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations* (Washington, 1916), p. 88.

² *La Jeune Eugénie*, 2 Mason 409; Fed. Cas. No. 15551 (1822).

On the eve of the American Revolution, Lord Mansfield could say of a famous case in which he was engaged as counsel some thirty years previously that the Lord Chancellor deciding it "argued and determined from such instances, and the authority of Grotius, Barbeyrac, Bynkershoek, Wiquefort, etc.; there being no English writer of eminence upon the subject." It must therefore be admitted that a perfected system of international law existed before the thirteen English colonies of North America had declared their independence, and it is a fact that the statesmen of the Revolution accepted the law of nations as expounded in the immortal treatise of Vattel, an eminent publicist of French-speaking Switzerland, and whose authority today decides questions of right and wrong in the chancelleries of the world.

A code for the Americas must be conceived in the spirit of American liberty; it must be drafted upon a footing of legal equality, and it must manifest in all its provisions the sentiment of continental fraternity.

There is a universal law of reason, of justice and of conscience, of which the law of nations is naturally a part. Almost two thousand years ago Cicero felt justified in saying: "*Non erit alia lex Romae, alia Athenis, alia nunc, alia posthac, sed et apud omnes gentes, et omni tempore, una eademque lex obtinebit.*" If Cicero were speaking today and if he were modestly to abstain from reference to Rome, he might say "There is to be one law in London, in Paris and in Berlin" and, looking toward the sun which is rising, in the West, would he not add: "The same law in Rio de Janeiro, in Habana and in Washington."

That the American Republics may in some measure contribute to the statement of this law and through their initiative lay it before the peoples of Europe in the form of a code is indeed an ambition worthy of the twenty-one free, sovereign and independent States of America.

It is proper to remark that the address was under the auspices of the Darío Bustamante, a foundation created for diffusing a knowledge of international law, by the distinguished publicist, Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which provides, among other things, a Cuban scholarship for the Academy of International Law founded with the co-operation of the Carnegie Endowment.

It is further proper to remark that Professor Jesse S. Reeves, of the University of Michigan, and the Director of the Division, have been selected as the two delegates of the United States to the International Congress of Jurists to be called at Rio de Janeiro during the year 1925.

The Hague Academy of International Law

Year after year, the report of the Director of the Division of International Law has bristled with details of the proposed Academy of International Law to be established at The Hague with the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The period of prospect has passed, for on Saturday, July 14, 1923, the Academy was formally opened in the Peace Palace of The Hague, and on Monday, the 16th of July, the courses began. The professors did not lecture to empty benches, but to representatives of many nationalities, and indeed only a third of those who had registered as prospective students could be accommodated. The session was apparently a great success. The professors were satisfied with the students, and the students were satisfied with the professors. The student body, including

the professors, formed a Society of Students and Former Students of the Hague Academy. French, which the continent of Europe is accustomed to consider as the diplomatic language, had been chosen as the official language of the Academy, since it was deemed advisable to select some one tongue. Notwithstanding all the difficulties and uncertainties connected with the opening of an institution where the professors are from different countries, the students of many nationalities, and the rate of exchange almost prohibitive in some cases, the experiment—for it could only then be called an experiment—was successful.

The Curatorium of the Academy—a European equivalent of the Board of Trustees of the Academy—was unable to complete its arrangements for the ensuing courses before the month of May, and it was difficult in most cases, impossible in some, to have the circulars and programs reach the hands of prospective students. It was a trying task to devise a program; the inclusion of some subjects might seem to give to them an importance in the view of the Curatorium which they did not possess, the omission of others might seem to indicate that the members of the Curatorium looked upon them as unimportant. It was hard to agree upon the courses, especially as it was necessary to draft the program by correspondence. Nevertheless, an agreement was reached—it would seem a very wise one. The subject of war was put aside for the present, inasmuch as it did not seem possible to discuss questions arising out of the recent conflict, to which so many nations of Europe were parties, with the poise and detachment which were required by science and which would naturally be expected in the atmosphere of an academy.

It was thought best, and wisely, not to undertake in the first year of the Academy's existence a discussion of private international law, which we of the English-speaking world prefer to call the conflict of laws, although this subject falls within the scope of the Academy.

The result of the exclusion of these two subjects was that the courses of the Academy for its opening session dealt singly and solely with the international law of peace. Within this limitation the courses covered a very large range. They were really samples of what the Academy would give at greater length and in greater detail in the years to come, rather than a closely correlated series of subjects dealing with even this limited phase of international law and of international relations.

The program for the second year is, it will be observed, confined to international law in time of peace, for the reasons which excluded the laws of war from the first session. But the conflict of laws makes its appearance. It is a program of a higher seat of learning, whose specialty is international law. It is one to be found in no other institution, and it is safe to predict that it will meet with the approval of the teaching profession; it is hoped that it will satisfy the requirements of the most exacting students.

To pass from the formal opening of the Academy, to a detailed discussion of the session of 1923, and to the arrangements made for the forthcoming session of

1924. The "solemn inaugural" session, as it is called in the French report of the proceedings, or, as would more properly be said in English, the formal opening, took place in the Peace Palace at The Hague, and properly, it would seem, in the large and commodious room of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Mr. H. A. van Karnebeek, presided. The first address was made by Mr. Cort van der Linden, Prime Minister of the Netherlands during the trying years of the World War, and at present President of the Carnegie Foundation at The Hague and of the Administrative Council of the Academy, succeeding in both of these functions Mr. van Karnebeek, *père*, who, like his son, was Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country and who was obliged to resign the presidency of these two bodies on account of ill health.

The address of Mr. Cort van der Linden was a formal word of welcome from the two organizations over which he has the honor to preside. He was followed by Mr. Charles Lyon-Caen, Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France—to mention but one of his many titles—and President of the Curatorium of the Hague Academy. His address, as would be expected, dealt with the nature and origin of the Academy and the steps which the Curatorium had taken in order to prepare a program worthy of the occasion. Mr. van Karnebeek, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed, as was to be expected, the pleasure of the Netherland Government at the installation of the Academy in the Hague Peace Palace, and the opening of its courses. The Burgomaster of The Hague, Mr. Patijn, welcomed the Academy on behalf of the illustrious city. Finally, the Director of the Division of International Law, who, as Secretary, represented the Endowment on that occasion, delivered the closing address, in which he endeavored to state briefly but adequately the nature and purpose of the Academy and its relation to the Endowment—or, rather, the relation of the Endowment to the Academy, for it is in no uncertain terms the offspring of the Endowment. It is believed, therefore, that the address may properly figure in the report of the Division of International Law:

It is a great pleasure, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, to be again at The Hague, where William the Silent established upon firm foundations that liberty of thought without which our intellectual development would be only a dream, instead of a right which is today the common possession of the world; where Grotius, "the miracle of Holland," laid the foundations of international law, without which we could not in the international domain replace the arbitrary government of man by the reasoned and reasonable government of law.

We are met in The Hague, the residence of Her Majesty the Queen, dear to us by so many and such just titles, in order solemnly to open an Academy of the Law of Nations, truly international, where professors of different nationalities, in absolute liberty of thought, may impart the principles of international law to students of different nations, in order that by their common action an international spirit may be developed and that the law of nations may be internationalized.

I hold in my hand a manuscript note upon the conception of a school of international law at The Hague—a communication made to the Peace Conference of 1907 by Mr. Nelidow. It is by Louis Renault, who did so much for the conferences at The Hague, and whose name evokes veneration equally with that of Mr. Asser, both of them founders of the Academy, and who, alas, are not present at its formal opening. Also, to our profound regret, Mr. van Karnebeek,

the worthy father of an illustrious son, is unable, because of ill health, to honor us with his personal presence.

I beg your permission to read the remarks of Mr. Nelidow, from this note, in the very handwriting of Mr. Renault, teacher and friend of us all:

Mr. Richard Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, sent me a number of his journal, in which Professor Otfried Nippold, of Berne, recommends to the Conference the creation at The Hague, in connection with the tribunal of arbitration, of a central school of international law, which would aid in spreading judicious notions on that subject, and in teaching them to those who would later be called upon to apply them.

This would be, I imagine, a course of law at an academy which would study and preserve its principles continually changed by the usage given them by the practice of the supreme tribunal of arbitration; something like the Asclepieion founded by Hippocrates on the Island of Cos for medical science.

I considered it my duty to refer to this interesting suggestion, because in my opinion, it is pertinent and, were the idea carried out, capable of rendering great aid to the cause which we all serve. Perhaps the mention of it here, which I trust meets with the sympathy of the conference, will awaken in some generous benefactor the desire of following the example of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and to immortalize his name by associating it with an institution which will give a powerful impetus to the cause of peace and international justice by extending its principles and aid by making its partisans worthy of their mission.

Mr. Sturdza, then Prime Minister of Rumania, sent, in consequence of these remarks of Mr. Nelidow, a letter accompanied by a project, in which he proposed the creation at The Hague of an Academy of International Law, public and private. The far-sighted Rumanian statesman thus concluded his letter:

There would therefore be established at The Hague a fully developed institution devoted to the law of nations, the direction of which would be entrusted to the Peace Conference; its practical execution to the Permanent Administrative Council established in 1899, and its scientific development to an Academy of International Law which would in a methodical way maintain the science consistent with the principles announced by the conference and the practice in accordance with the progress accomplished.

Because of the intellectual, material, and efficient cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment, which I have the honor here to represent in my humble person, we realize modestly today the suggestion of Mr. Nelidow, by inaugurating in the Peace Palace, founded by Mr. Carnegie, the Academy of International Law at The Hague, established, as the official title informs us, by the cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

We are meeting on the 14th of July—the birthday of modern France. I cannot mention the name of this great nation without a personal emotion, because it was the generous participation of France in the American Revolution which assured the independence of the United States of America. And I submit that we have not made an improper use of this independence. But doubtless I speak in your behalf, when I express the hope that France, without seeking to dominate by its military force, will in the future fulfil the rôle of the past of Greece and of intellectual Rome, and that France will thus become the living and vibrant voice of the civilization not merely of Europe, but also of the world, for its own glory and the benefit of our struggling humanity.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of July 16, 1923, Baron Serge Korff, a Russian by birth, and professor in the Georgetown School of Foreign Service at Washington and in Columbia University at New York City, stepped to the desk in the lecture room of the Academy in the Peace Palace. His was the first voice to be heard, and with his first word, the Academy sprang into life. An American student thus described the scene on this occasion:

It is nine o'clock in the morning. Most of the students are seated. The door to room 49 opens. Distinguished members of the faculty file in. As they enter, the students rise. One

of the lecturers is Baron Sergius A. Korff, a Russian, resident of Washington, D. C., member of the faculties of Georgetown and Columbia universities. The students seat themselves, the faculty in front. Baron Korff opens the Academy of International Law by beginning his discourse on the historical development of international law. There is no introduction or other ceremony. It is all quite as if it were a mere matter of scholastic routine in a long-established institution.

As the Baron begins, in his easily understood French, to point out the difficulties of lecturing on such a subject in a foreign language, a number of little matters are noted. The green-covered desk has a mysteriously constructed folding frame of a manuscript-holder, adjustable to any height of a speaker, a lectern of no mean order. There is a charming iridescent glass pitcher and tumbler, reflecting through their own silver and sunlight the green below. The lecturer is on his platform, backed by a door leading to a similar room beyond, a door with a heavy paneled frame, all constituting a perfectly satisfactory setting. The walls of the room are plain. The ceiling has great heavy timbers with lighter panels. There is an air of fitting repose and refinement. The students, some of them, are taking notes industriously, particularly the Orientals. There are but a few women among the auditors. One of the students is an official in the government of the Russian Soviet republics. It is a cosmopolitan group. There are no unusual clothes effects. The audience differs from other and familiar audiences only in the variety of national types.

Baron Korff continues. In this, his first, lecture he sketches the ancient background of international law, showing the influence of various institutions, particularly of the Church, of the Roman Empire, of the Greek states, of Egypt, and cites the leading authorities in this field. The main point of the lecture is that international law is created by no one civilization, but by each civilization; that it has arisen rather coincidentally with the rise of states. The lecturer has the air of a man of affairs, fine, free of self-consciousness, yet happy and confident. His French is hesitant only as is natural to an extemporaneous and thoughtful utterance, his pronunciation and idiom are limited only by a cadence slightly foreign to French ears. Bringing his lecture to a close, he announces his theme for the morrow and bows himself from the platform.

The class rises. The Academy of International Law has begun.

The period which began with Baron Korff's first lecture continued for three weeks, ending on August 3d; the second period began on August 13th, and ended on the 28th. The term therefore was of approximately six weeks. It will be observed that there was a space of ten days between the first and second period, as it was thought advisable to separate the two periods by allowing the students to have a breathing spell after the intensive labor of the first period, and to allow the professors who were members of the Institute of International Law to attend its sessions held at that time at Brussels. Another reason, and assuredly not the least important, was not to overdo in the first session. The experience had, however, convinced the professors and the authorities of the Academy that it was feasible to have the second session of two full months divided into a period of a month each, without an interval between them. This had been the original intention, and it is to be carried into effect in the year 1924, the first period running from July 14 to August 12, and the second period commencing August 13 and ending September 12.

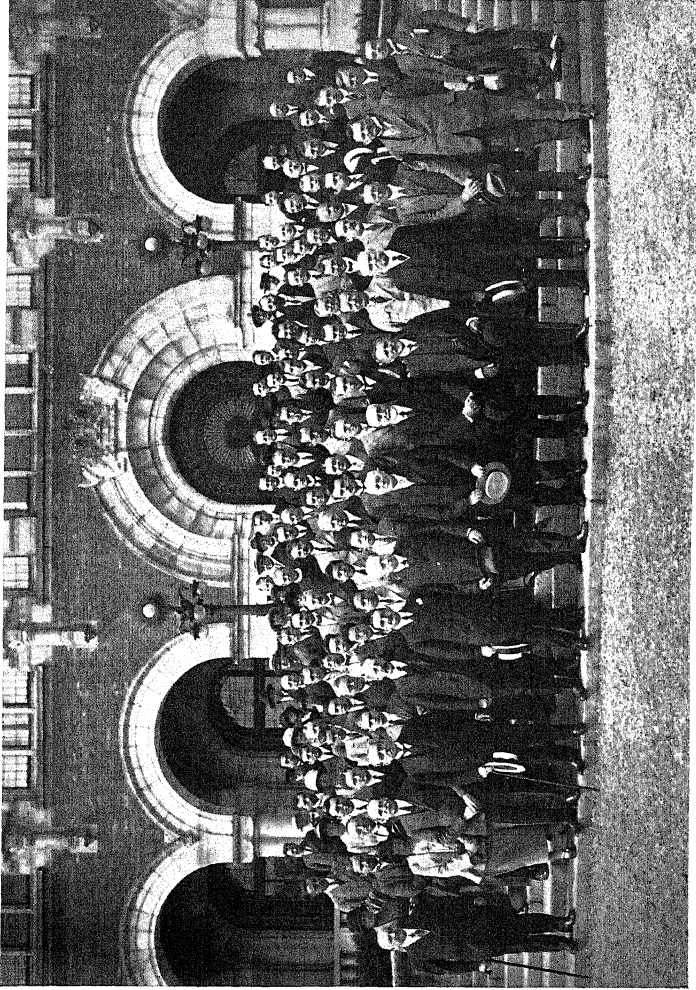
The program of the first session, the subjects treated, the number of hours assigned to each, and the professors in charge appear from the following statement, based upon the original program and taking note of the changes made during the entire course:

FIRST PERIOD

- Baron Korff of Russia, Professor at the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, and Professor at Columbia University, New York City, United States: *The Historical Development of International Law from the Seventeenth Century*. 10 hours.
- N. Politis, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Honorary Professor of the Faculty of Law, University of Paris, France: *Theory and Practice of International Arbitration*. 10 hours.
- James Brown Scott, Professor at the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington; Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, United States: *The Conduct of Foreign Affairs in a Democracy*. 10 hours.
- James Brown Scott: *Law, Custom and Comity*. 6 hours.
- Right Honorable Lord Phillimore, former Lord Justice of Appeal, Great Britain: *The Rights and Fundamental Duties of States*. 6 hours.
- A. G. de Lapradelle, Professor of International Law at the University of Paris, and Co-Director de l'Institut des Hautes Etudes internationales, Paris, France: *Freedom of the Seas*. 5 hours.
- Jonkheer van Eysinga, Professor at the University of Leyden, President of the Consultative Committee of Communications and Transit of the League of Nations, Leyden, Holland: *Rivers and International Canals*. 5 hours.
- Charles de Visscher, Professor at the University of Ghent, Belgium: *The Responsibility of States*. 6 hours.
- H. Triepel, Professor at the University of Berlin, Germany: *The Relations between Municipal and International Law*. 3 hours.
- L. Strisower, Professor at the University of Vienna, Austria: *Exterritoriality and Its Principal Applications*. 3 hours.
- Alejandro Alvarez, Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice at The Hague: *The Pan American Union*. 3 hours.
- Eugène Borel, Professor at the University of Geneva, President of the Anglo-German and the Japanese-German Mixed Commission, Geneva, Switzerland: *International Organization of the Red Cross*. 2 hours.
- B. Loder, President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, Holland: *Arbitration and International Justice*. 1 hour.
- Antonio S. de Bustamante, Professor at the University of Habana, Senator of Cuba, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Habana, Cuba: *The Permanent Court of International Justice*. 1 hour.
- Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York City, United States: *The Development of the International Mind*. 1 hour.

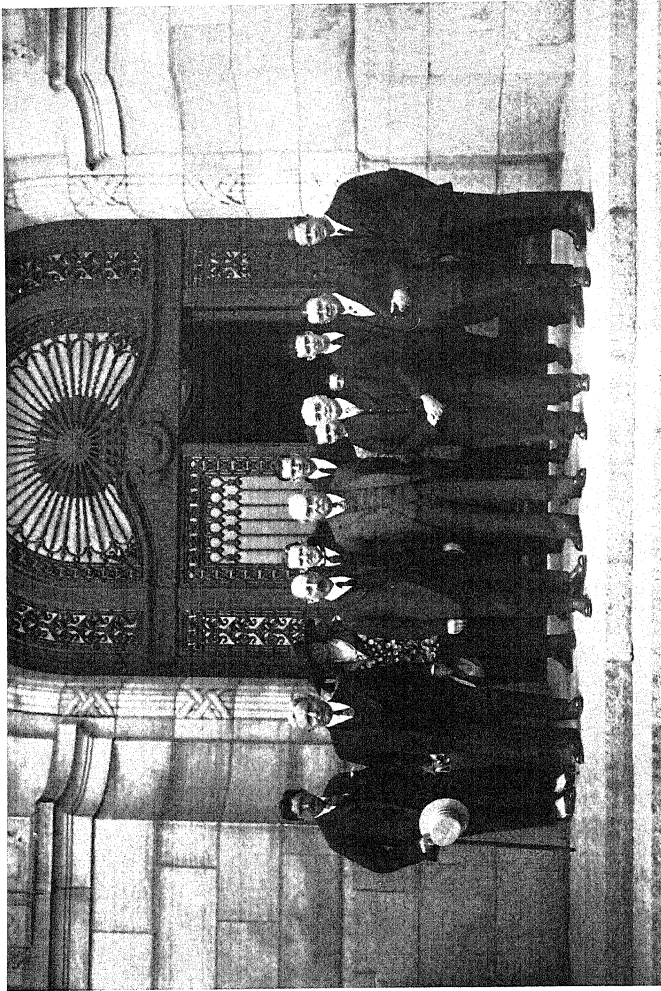
SECOND PERIOD

- M. Le Fur, Professor at the University of Rennes, France: *General Theory of the State*. 10 hours.
- M. Basdevant, Professor at the University of Paris, France: *General Theory of Treaties*. 10 hours.
- Arrigo Cavaglieri, Professor at the Superior Institute of Economic and Commercial Sciences of Rome, Italy: *The Effects of Change of Sovereignty*. 5 hours.
- L. de Hammarskjöld, Governor of the Province of Upsala, former President of the Council of Ministers of Sweden: *Neutrality in General*. 6 hours.
- George Grafton Wilson, Professor at Harvard University, United States: *Territorial Waters, Closed Seas, Straits*. 5 hours.
- K. Neumeyer, Professor at the University of Munich, Germany: *International Unions*. 5 hours.
- Ellery C. Stowell, Professor in the American University, Washington, United States: *Duties of Consuls*. 5 hours.



MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS AT THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT THE HAGUE, JULY 14-AUGUST 23, 1923

IN THE FRONT ROW, COMMENCING THIRD FROM THE LEFT, ARE MR. JUSTICE ANZILOTTI, DR. ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, PROFESSOR GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON, MR. NIKOLAS POLITIS, MR. CHIEF JUSTICE POLLOCK, MR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, MR. JUSTICE GUSTAMANTE, PROFESSOR STRISOWER, MR. JUSTICE WEISS, BARON KOEFF AND PROFESSOR SCHÜCKING



A GROUP OF AMERICANS AT THE INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT THE HAGUE, SUMMER OF 1923
DR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, THIRD AND FOURTH FROM RIGHT IN FRONT LINE

- Edwin M. Borchard, Professor at Yale University, United States: *Protection Accorded to Nationals in Foreign Countries*. 3 hours.
- Baron Albéric Rolin, Emeritus Professor at the University of Ghent, Honorary President of the Institute of International Law, Belgium: *Extradition*. 3 hours.
- Sir J. Fischer Williams, K. C., British Adviser to the Committee on Reparations, Great Britain: *Questions of International Finance*. 3 hours.
- André Mandelstam, former Jurisconsult to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia: *Protection of Minorities*. 3 hours.
- André Weiss, Professor at the University of Paris, Vice President of the Permanent Court of International Justice, France: *The Jurisdiction of Courts in Suits Against Foreign States*. 2 hours.
- James Wilford Garner, Professor at the University of Illinois, United States: *International Regulation of Aerial Navigation*. 2 hours.
- Francisco de la Barra, former President of the Republic of Mexico: *Mediation and International Conciliation*. 1 hour.

Interesting as is the program, the number and composition of the student body is of even greater interest, for while professors may be prevailed upon to give courses at The Hague, students must come of their own free will, and mostly at present without the incentive of scholarships. The following tables, based upon official information furnished by Mr. van Kleffens, the very efficient Secretary of the Academy, gives these interesting items:

First Session

The Netherlands.....	189	Finland.....	7	Cuba.....	3	Norway.....	1
The United States.....	12	China.....	5	Denmark.....	2	Peru.....	1
Czechoslovakia.....	10	Great Britain.....	5	Hungary.....	2	Rumania.....	1
Belgium.....	9	Mexico.....	5	Russia.....	2	Siam.....	1
France.....	8	Japan.....	4	Armenia.....	1	Venezuela.....	1
Germany.....	7	Sweden.....	4	Greece.....	1		
Italy.....	7	Switzerland.....	4	India.....	1		
Poland.....	7	Austria.....	3	Luxemburg....	1		

Total enrolment, 306, of which 21 were women.

Occupations

Lawyers and Doctors of Law.....	86
Members of the Diplomatic Service.....	48
Students of Universities and Colleges.....	43
Officers of Administrative and Financial Service....	27
Members of the Consular Service.....	12
Army and Naval Officers.....	17
Professors.....	11
Judicial Officers.....	8
"Politicians".....	3
Auditors (occupation not stated).....	51

Second Session

The Netherlands	206	Hungary	6	Sweden	3
United States	15	Mexico	6	Armenia	2
Czechoslovakia	13	Siam	6	Austria	2
Germany	11	Great Britain	5	Italy	2
France	11	Japan	5	Russia	2
Belgium	9	Switzerland	4	Spain	1
Finland	9	Cuba	3	Estonia	1
Poland	9	Denmark	3	Greece	1
China	6	Egypt	3	India	1
Luxemburg	1	Peru	1		
Norway	1	Rumania	1		

Total enrolment, 350, of which 35 were women.

Occupations

Lawyers and Doctors of Law	121
Members of the Diplomatic Service	51
Students of Universities and Colleges	55
Officers of Administrative and Financial Service	29
Members of the Consular Service	15
Army and Naval Officers	27
Professors	12
Judicial Officers	11
"Politicians"	3
Auditors (occupation not stated)	26

350

The official circular issued by the Curatorium for the year 1924 states that the program included 71 courses or lectures for the first period, and 64 for the second; that they were delivered by 28 "specialists, professors, jurists of high rank, diplomatists or statesmen," drawn from 15 different nations, 11 in Europe and 4 in America. The courses themselves were, according to the official circular, "attended by 351 persons of 31 different nationalities. They were not brought in to make an audience," they formed an élite, of whom three-fourths were university graduates belonging to learned and recognized professions.

It is a matter of special pleasure and of great pride to the Director, that no less a person than Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and Director of the Endowment's Division of Intercourse and Education, honored the Academy with his presence and delivered a lecture during the first period, on "The Development of the International Mind." He was so interested in the Academy, in its professors, in its student body, and the methods of instruction, lectures and seminars, that he remained a full week in attendance upon every course.

The first session, it has been said more than once, was an experiment, and the experiment succeeded. It was an experiment tried under exceptional circumstances. The professors did not, and could not know in advance the number of

students they might expect, the training of the students, their proficiency in the subjects to be treated, or their familiarity with the language of instruction. In like manner, it must have been trying upon the students, for they could not know the method of presentation to be adopted by the professors, their degree of fluency in French, the official language of instruction, and they could not be expected to know the qualifications of their fellow-students, upon whose capacity and fitness and interest, the nature and method of instruction would largely depend. These were difficulties which could not be foreseen. Professors of fifteen different countries would naturally have different methods of approach, and students trained in thirty-one different countries would naturally look at questions from foreign standpoints. The fact is that professors and students were serious-minded; the professors were at The Hague to render an international service, the students were at The Hague to profit by it, and with good-will and a feeling of *camaraderie*, each contributed to the success of the other, and both made the Academy.

It is impossible to over-estimate the helpfulness of the student body. They wished the Academy to succeed, and they freely made suggestions, without a thought of criticism. Very helpful in this regard was Colonel Mays, president of the student body, who conferred personally with every student of the Academy, obtained his or her view-point and at the end of the session wrote a very careful and detailed statement to the Director of the Division, which was by him handed to the President of the Curatorium. Many of the suggestions had occurred to the professors as of course, others were such as would primarily come from the student body. They have all been given consideration and they have all been adopted.

The Academy began at 9 o'clock in the morning; the student body requested that it begin a little later. The last lecture ended at 6 o'clock. That was considered too late in the day. In the present session, therefore, the courses begin at 9.15 and end at 5.30. Both professors and student body considered that the courses given were too numerous, and that fewer should be offered and treated in detail. The program for the forthcoming session is arranged in accordance with these views. A desire was expressed, especially by the students, to have in advance a printed syllabus of the course with a select bibliography of works to be used or to be consulted in connection with the courses. Accordingly, each professor has been requested and will prepare in advance a syllabus and it will be sent to the students when and as they register, so that they may be advised in advance of their departure from their various countries as to the nature and extent of the courses and the preparation required both in advance and during the session.

It was uncertain whether the seminar method—called frequently in English-speaking countries that of the round table—could be adopted. Experience has shown not merely its possibility, but its usefulness. In the courses to be given in the forthcoming session a large use will be made of the seminar or round table.

It is impossible to predict the number of students who will attend the present session of the Academy. The list of courses is less than in the first session; it supplies, however, ample food for study and reflection. And the professors drawn from twelve countries, are, in the opinion of the international world unmistakably competent. The program for the two periods, including the names of the professors, their courses and the number of hours, is as follows:

FIRST PERIOD: JULY 14 TO AUGUST 12, 1924

- Baron Taube, formerly Professor at the University of Saint Petersburg, *The Historical Development of International Law up to the Seventeenth Century*. 12 hours.
- Jesse S. Reeves, Professor at the University of Michigan, *Principles of Public International Law—The Structure of the International Community*. 12 hours.
- Hugh H. L. Bellot, Secretary General of the International Law Association, formerly Professor at the University of London, *Principles of Private International Law—The Anglo-Saxon Theory of the Conflict of Laws*. 6 hours.
- Ernst Isay, Professor at the University of Bonn, *Special Questions in Private International Law—Nationality*. 6 hours.
- W. Kaufmann, Professor at the University of Berlin, *International Administrative Law—International Economic Unions*. 6 hours.
- Baron Nolde, formerly Professor at the University of Saint Petersburg, *International Commercial and Economic Law—Theory and Technique of Commercial Treaties*. 6 hours.
- G. Scelle, Professor at the University of Dijon, *International Organization—The League of Nations*. 6 hours.
- R. E. L. Vaughan Williams, Judge on the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, *International Jurisprudence—Diplomatic Methods*. 6 hours.
- J. H. W. Verzijl, Professor of International Law at the University of Utrecht, *Settlement of International Disputes—Arbitration and International Justice*. 6 hours.
- André Mercier, President of Franco-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, Professor at the University of Lausanne, *International Penal Law—Sphere of Application of Penal Laws*. 3 hours.
- André Andréadès, Dean of Law Faculty at the University of Athens, *International Financial Law—International Financial Control*. 3 hours.
- Mr. Bourquin, Professor at the University of Brussels, *International Organization of Means of Communication*. 3 hours.
- Mr. de Planas Suarez, Venezuelan Minister to Lisbon, *American Problems—The Extension of the Monroe Doctrine in South America*. 3 hours.

SECOND PERIOD: AUGUST 13 TO SEPTEMBER 12, 1924

- Otfried Nippold, formerly Professor at the University of Berne, President of the Supreme Court of the Saar Basin, *The Historical Development of International Law from the Seventeenth Century*. 12 hours.
- Charles Dupuis, Member of the Institute of France, Professor at the Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques of Paris, *Principles of Public International Law—Fundamental Rules of International Life*. 12 hours.
- A. Pillet, Professor at the University of Paris, *Principles of Private International Law—Continental Theory of the Conflict of Laws*. 6 hours.
- G. Maillard, Counsel at the Court of Appeals of Paris, *Special Questions of International Private Law—Industrial Property*. 6 hours.
- E. Catellani, Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, Professor at the University of Padua, *International Administrative Law—General Theory of International Unions*. 6 hours.
- Theodore Niemeyer, Professor at the University of Kiel, *International Commercial and Economic Law—Commercial Societies*. 6 hours.

- Mr. Mahaim, Professor at the University of Liège, *International Organization—International Labor Bureau*. 6 hours.
- Mr. Gemma, Professor at the University of Bologna, *International Jurisprudence—Governments de facto*. 6 hours.
- Philip Marshall Brown, Professor at the University of Princeton, *Settlement of International Disputes—Good Offices, Mediation and Conciliation*. 6 hours.
- Maurice Travers, Doctor of Laws, Counsel at Court of Appeals of Paris, *International Penal Law—Effects of Repressive Judgments in International Relations*. 3 hours.
- Sir John Fischer Williams, K. C., British Adviser to the Committee of Reparations, *International Financial Law—International Financial Cooperation*. 3 hours.
- G. Diena, Professor at the University of Turin, *International Colonial Law—International Mandates*. 3 hours.
- Mr. Hobza, Professor at the University of Prague, *Questions of International Law with reference to Religion*. 3 hours.

From an inspection of the program for the ensuing year, it will be observed that the professors of the first session are not drawn upon. Wisely, the Curatorium decided in favor of other professors. There is but a single exception, which proves the rule. Sir John Fischer Williams, who lectured in the first session on "Questions of International Finance" will lecture in the second session on "International Financial Law—International Financial Cooperation." The reason for this is very simple. He is an admitted expert in both of these subjects and both of them should be given. To have invited some, while not inviting others, might seem to be either favoritism or discrimination. The reason, however, is still broader. The annual conference is to be not of the same professors, but of different professors, just as the conference of students will be of different students, with few if any of the past year. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," and the lump is very large.

For advanced courses, it is necessary that the students should be prepared. It is at present difficult to ascertain the degree of preparation without an examination. This is today impracticable, if not impossible, but the Curatorium is attempting to secure the end by giving two courses in each period, attendance upon which will be required. The students who are familiar with them will refresh their knowledge, and those who have not had them, or not had them in sufficient detail, will acquire the knowledge needed for the pursuance of their studies. For instance, "The Historical Development of International Law to the Seventeenth Century" is to be followed in the second period by "The Historical Development of International Law since the Seventeenth Century"; "Principles of Public International Law—The Structure of the International Community" in the first period is to be followed by "Principles of Public International Law—Fundamental Rules of International Life" in the second.

There are several fundamental purposes of the Academy which should be stated, and which differentiate it from any existing or contemplated institution of the kind. It is not meant to compete with any university or institution in which international law, public or private, and international relations are taught. It aims to take up the work where existing institutions leave it, and to carry it

forward by means of lectures, seminars and personal contact with recognized masters in the several fields of international law and international relations. The Academy is not meant to compete with any institution of learning in respect to the time of its sessions. The European institutions close approximately in the middle of July and open late in the fall. Therefore, they meet at different and non-competing times. The result of this is that professors of those different institutions interested in international law and willing to sacrifice, at least to a certain extent, their vacations, can appear at The Hague and offer instruction in advanced courses which they do not have the opportunity of giving in their respective institutions. In like manner, the students of the European countries are free during the summer months. They may therefore repair to The Hague, if they care to perfect themselves in international law, public or private, or international relations, and avail themselves of the instruction from professors drawn from the different countries of the world. The professors can go as far as the student body will permit them, and the student body can easily persuade the professors to go as far as they would have them go.

There is one further respect in which the Academy at The Hague is unique. It is an annual conference of teachers of international law, held in that city of conferences, The Hague, and in the Peace Palace. It is an annual conference of students of international law, public and private, and of international relations, drawn from the four corners of the earth. It is an exchange of professors in one and the same city; it is an exchange of students in the same city. The professors conferring with one another will iron out their differences of opinion and approximate, if they do not wholly reach, the international mind. The student body coming from different countries will learn that after all, young men and women everywhere are much alike. A statement was once common that if you scratched the skin of a Russian you found a Tartar. Professors and students will alike learn that if you scratch the skin of a foreigner you find a human being.

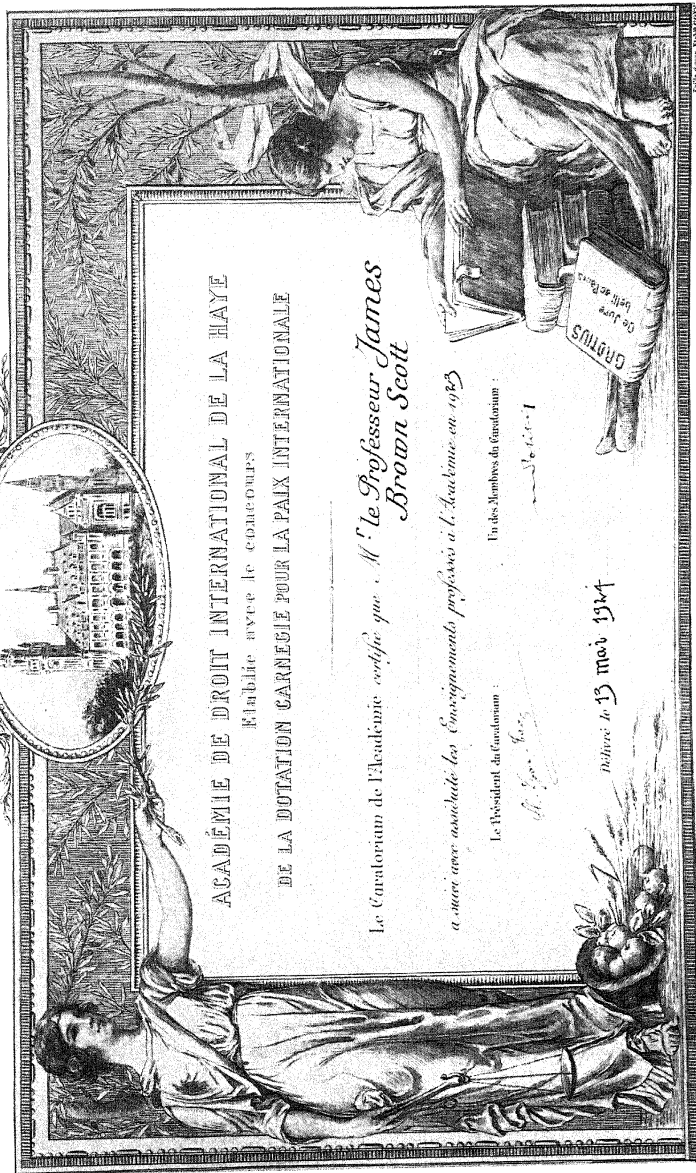
The Academy of International Law at The Hague is the creature of the Endowment. It is supported by the Endowment, and the Endowment has, it is believed, no reason to be ashamed of its offspring.

Fellowships in International Law

In accordance with the practice of the Endowment since 1917, the Trustees of the Endowment again approved the recommendation of the Director for a continuance of these fellowships during the academic year 1923-24. The awards were made in April, 1923, and from a total of seventy-one applications received, the following candidates received appointments:

STUDENT FELLOWSHIPS

COLGATE W. DARDEN, Jr.—Mr. Darden was appointed from Columbia University and is pursuing studies under the fellowship at Oxford. His course of



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Le Cénatorium de l'Académie critique que M^r. le Professeur James Brown Scott

a partir avec assistance des Enseignements professionnels à l'Académie en 1923

Le Président du Cardiorium :
Un des Membres du Cardiorium :

1891

Delivered to 13 mai 1924

studies covers International Law, Development of International Law since 1815, American Foreign Relations, Private International Law, Sources of Law, and Functions of the Modern State. The subject of his thesis is the Rights of Vessels in Territorial Waters.

E. MAURICE ERLICH.—Mr. Erlich was appointed from Rutgers College and is now studying under the fellowship at the University of Bordeaux, Faculty of Law, Bordeaux, France. The courses which he is pursuing are Public International Law (general course), Private International Law (general course), Public International Law (conferences or seminar on the special topic of the Right of Capture in Maritime War), and French Constitutional Law.

LANDRETH M. HARRISON.—Mr. Harrison's fellowship this year is a renewal of the one which he held last year. Although he studied under the fellowship last year at the University of Minnesota, he chose this year to go abroad and attend the *École Libre des Sciences Politiques*, Paris. His courses at the latter institution are Law of Nations, International Law, Diplomatic History 1848 to date, Contemporary Europe and the Interests of Europe outside Europe, and a conference or seminar in International Law and the Law of Nations. The subject of his thesis is The Plebiscite, its Use and Value in Determining the Transfer of Territory.

NORMAN L. HILL.—Mr. Hill was appointed from the University of Wisconsin and is now pursuing studies at the same university. Heretofore the rules of the fellowships would not permit a fellow to study at the same institution at which he had been studying the preceding year, but, as Mr. Hill was originally an alternate, the fellowship was not offered to him until October. By that time, however, he had practically completed arrangements to study at Wisconsin, and he was permitted to remain there. His courses are International Law, a seminar in Comparative Government, a seminar in History, and British Empire since 1815. The subject of his thesis is Unneutral Service.

PHILIP C. JESSUP.—Mr. Jessup was appointed from Columbia University and is now studying at the Yale University Law School. His courses are International Law (Courses I and II), Conflict of Laws, Roman Law, Legal History, Administrative Law, and Evidence. He is writing a thesis on Territorial Waters.

SHIH SHUN LIU.—Mr. Liu's fellowship this year is a renewal of the one awarded him last year. Although he studied under the fellowship last year at the University of Michigan, he chose this year to change to Columbia University. His courses at the latter institution cover International Law, research in International Law, Conflict of Laws, Control of Foreign Relations, International Law Problems, and Problems of Democracy. The subject of his research is Extraterritoriality.

MAXWELL I. RAPHAEL.—Mr. Raphael was a holder of a fellowship last year and this year's award is a renewal of the previous one. He studied last year at the University of Paris, but changed to Harvard this year. The subjects of his courses are International Law, Diplomacy and American Foreign Relations, and

Political Theory. His thesis is entitled International Law and the French Revolution.

HELEN LOUISE REID.—Miss Reid likewise was the holder of a fellowship last year and this year's award is a renewal of the previous one. She has continued to study at Harvard University, the institution which she attended last year. Her courses are entitled International Law, American Constitutional Law, Historical Bibliography and Criticism, Manuscript Materials of American History, and research in International Law.

TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

CLARE W. H. BANGS.—Mr. Bangs was awarded a fellowship last year from Columbia University, choosing the University of Paris as the institution at which he desired to study. The award to him this year is a renewal of the previous one and he has continued to study at the University of Paris. His courses are on the Binding Force of Diplomatic Treaties, the History of the Great Treaties of the Nineteenth Century, the League of Nations—the Treaties of Peace, *Agrégation* in International Law, and a conference in International Law. The subject of his thesis is The League of Nations.

C. LUELLA GETTYS.—Miss Gettys was appointed from Bryn Mawr College and is now studying at the University of Illinois. Her courses are Public Administration, International Law, and Constitutional History of England, and a seminar in Political Science and Public Law. Her thesis is entitled The Effect of Changes of Sovereignty upon Nationality.

HOWARD M. GREENE.—Mr. Greene was awarded a fellowship for the present year, and was appointed from the University of Texas. He is pursuing his studies under the fellowship at the University of Illinois. His courses include Constitutional Law of the United States, Principles of Jurisprudence, and International Law, and a seminar in Political Science. The subject of his thesis for special research work is The Movement for the Codification of International Law.

CHARLES F. WEST.—Mr. West was appointed from Harvard University and is now pursuing studies under his fellowship at the same institution. Under the rules of the fellowships which require that a fellow may not study at the institution at which he was studying the preceding year, Mr. West chose to study at the *École Libre des Sciences Politiques* of Paris. Owing to illness in his family, however, he found it necessary to remain in this country and, under the circumstances, he was permitted to continue at Harvard. His courses relate to Selected Cases in International Law, Parliamentary Governments of Europe in their International Relations, History of Political Theory as related to International Law, and Principles of Sociology.

As explained when these fellowships were originally established,¹ their purpose is to provide an adequate number of teachers competent to give instruction in international law and related subjects, as an aid to the colleges and universities

¹ Year Book, 1917, p. 106.

in extending and improving the study and teaching of those subjects, which are daily becoming increasingly of more interest and importance in the conduct of international affairs. Therefore, it is expected that only those men and women who intend to aid in this work will apply for these fellowships, and the purpose to which candidates intend to use their knowledge gained under the fellowships will be considered in making the awards.

The Director recommends the continuance of these fellowships during the academic year 1924-25.

Publications of the Division

THE CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Previous reports of the Director have contained detailed information as to the status of various works in this series.¹ It is sufficient to note here such progress as has been made since last year.

The Director takes particular pleasure in reporting that all of the translation of Hugo Grotius' *De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres* is actually in the hands of the printer and, in fact, nearly all set up. The English translation is the work of Professor Francis W. Kelsey, who was ably assisted by Professors Jesse S. Reeves, Henry A. Sanders and Arthur E. Boak, all of the University of Michigan. The indexes are being prepared and, barring unforeseen occurrences, the publication of this immortal work in English dress will be a matter of but a few months.

Work is also going forward on the preparation for the printer of the *De Jure Praedae Commentarius* of Grotius which, as was stated last year, has been translated by Professors Magoffin and Tavenner.

Performance and not promise, however, is perhaps more interesting to the Board of Trustees. Consequently, it is an especially pleasing task for the Director to report the publication of the little tractate, *De Dominio Maris Dissertatio*, of another illustrious Dutchman, Cornelius van Bynkershoek. This work, which appears in a single volume, contains a photographic reproduction of the second edition (1744), together with an English translation made by Professor Ralph van Deman Magoffin, a brief Introduction by the Director of the Division and an Index of Authors Cited and the List of Errata in the 1744 edition, prepared by Dr. Herbert F. Wright.

The appearance of this treatise is exceptionally opportune, coming as it does at a time when the question of the extent of marginal seas has been brought to the forefront again by the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and subsequent legislative and treaty arrangements. A consideration of the twelve-mile limit, or rather one hour's steaming from shore, which enters so prominently into the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, necessarily entails a consideration of the extent of jurisdiction previously recognized by the family of nations.

¹ Year Book, 1918, pp. 136-41; 1919, pp. 107-9; 1920, p. 114; 1921, pp. 134-5; 1922, pp. 162-3; 1923, pp. 264-5.

Bynkershoek's thesis is two fold: first, that the ocean, or high sea, beyond cannon-shot from the shore, is subject to occupation and therefore ownership, although, in fact, it has not been occupied and has not therefore been brought under ownership; second, that a state can take possession of the waters washing its shores and hold such adversely against the world, as far as it can control and make that possession effective by cannon from its shores—that therefore, to the extent of the cannon-shot from shore, marginal waters are subject to possession, occupation and, therefore, ownership. In the days of Bynkershoek, a cannon carried approximately three miles; hence the statement that a nation may occupy and exercise ownership over waters within three miles of low-water mark. This was the solution proposed by the young publicist; this was the solution accepted by the nations; this is the solution still obtaining, unless modified by expressed consent.

Bynkershoek himself in his solution of the question suggests the possibility of some modification of this limit, saying: "I am speaking, however, of our own times, in which we use those engines of war; otherwise I should have to say in general terms that the control from the land ends where the power of men's weapons ends, for it is this, as we have said, that guarantees possession."

The question has much troubled publicists, whether the maritime belt as defined by Bynkershoek is to be regarded as a part of the state in the sense in which its territory is so considered, or whether, instead of ownership, the state merely exercises jurisdiction over it. The nations, however, are not troubled by niceties of this kind. They assert and maintain their authority within marginal waters; exercising ownership when it is to their interest, as in the matter of fisheries, for example, and exercising jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters therein, if jurisdiction in these cases is to be considered as something separate and distinct from ownership. Indeed, they do not always confine their claims within the range of the Bynkershoek cannon, but they claim at least that distance. However this may be, the reason for the doctrine was stated by Queen Elizabeth long ago, when she denied the right of Spain to debar her subjects from trade or from the right to "freely navigate that vast ocean, seeing the use of the Sea and ayre is common to all. Neither can any title to the Ocean belong to any people or private man; forasmuch as neither Nature nor publike use permitteth any possession thereof."

Another treatise which should be of perpetual interest, the *De Legationibus Libri Tres* of the famous Italian, Alberico Gentili, Professor of International Law at Oxford, is now going through the last stages of publication. This work treats of the rights and duties of ambassadors, the requisite qualities of an ambassador and all the nice points which might arise in connection therewith.

During the past year the Director has completed arrangements for the translation of Samuel von Pufendorf's *De Jure Naturae et Gentium Libri Octo*. The original was published at Lund in 1672, and an English translation by Basil Kennett appeared at Oxford in 1703. The latter is generally considered to be

faulty and consequently the Director considers himself fortunate in being able to secure for the translation of this work the services of Professor W. A. Oldfather, of the University of Illinois, who has translated the smaller work of the same author, *Elementa Jurisprudentiae Universalis*, as previously reported by the Director.

In addition to the above the following works are in hand in various steps of completion:

Pufendorf, Samuel von: *De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem Libri Duo*.

Suarez, Francisco: Selections from the *De Legibus* and other Works.

Wolff, Christian von: *Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum*.

Moreover the Endowment has in its possession the manuscripts of several additional numbers in the series, but as these have been reported from time to time in previous reports, there is no occasion to detail them here.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE INTERNATIONALE DE DROIT DES GENS

The fourth volume of this series of French translations of important modern works on international law is now being printed by the Clarendon Press. The work of which the forthcoming volume is a translation is the second edition of Professor John Westlake's *International Law* which was published in two parts by the Cambridge University Press, the first part in 1910 dealing with peace, and the second part in 1913 dealing with war. These two parts have been combined in this translation into a single volume and an adequate index prepared for the whole.

The above work will be the concluding volume of the Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens, which was established at Paris under resolution of the Executive Committee of December 20, 1913, for the purpose of providing French translations of works on international law published in other languages, since the Executive Committee by resolution of November 23 last changed the name and purpose of the Bibliothèque. It is henceforth to be styled Bibliothèque Internationale Française and is placed under the joint direction of the Directors of the Division of Intercourse and Education and the Division of International Law for the publication of such works in French as may be authorized by the Executive Committee. The character of the works to be included in the new Bibliothèque is thus greatly broadened. Among the works which will appear in the Bibliothèque Internationale Française are the projected French translations which were originally intended to be included in the Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens and which are in an advanced stage of preparation, namely, Franz von Liszt's *Das Völkerrecht Systematisch Dargestellt* and *The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907* by the undersigned.

COLLECTION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATIONS

Professor John Bassett Moore, who is collecting and editing this material under contract with the Endowment, reports that

Work has been continued on the collection of international arbitrations. The investigations during the past year have principally related to the Greek States, to countries in Central Europe during the Middle Ages, and to certain countries in Latin America.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE WORLD WAR

The first two volumes of this series, which are described in the last annual report,¹ were issued from the press shortly thereafter. The third volume, the manuscript of which is now in the hands of the printer, consists of what are generally known as the Kautsky Documents, which originally appeared in four volumes printed in German at Charlottenburg. In November, 1918, Mr. Karl Kautsky was charged by the new German Government to collect and publish the documents in the German Foreign Office relating to the events preceding the World War. Kautsky completed his collection and classification in May, 1919, and the documents were then edited by Count Max Montgelas and Professor Walther Schücking and published in that year. A French translation by Mr. Camille Jordan was printed in Paris in 1922, also in four volumes. These documents covering the period from June 15 to August 6, 1914, are 879 in number and are followed by a number of pertinent annexes such as the note of Austria-Hungary to Serbia, and the treaty of alliance between Austria-Hungary and Rumania of 1913. These documents supply what was noticeably lacking in the German White Book published by the Imperial German Foreign Office early in the war, under the title *Aktenstücke zum Kriegausbruch*, an English translation of which appeared in the Endowment volumes *Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War*, published in 1916.²

The fourth and fifth volumes will be English translations of two German White Books issued in 1919, one containing documents concerning Germany's request for the armistice, and the other consisting chiefly of the remarks of the German delegation at Versailles on the subject of the report of the Commission of the Allied and Associated Governments on the responsibility of the authors of the war and the enforcement of penalties. Both volumes are in an advanced stage of publication.

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 266.

² Year Book, 1916, p. 170.

SPANISH TREATISE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

The author of this work, Dr. Manuel González Hontoria, former Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Madrid, is in charge of negotiations with Spanish publishers in Spain. It is believed that the volume will make a more successful appeal to readers in Spain if it is produced by a Spanish printing-house which is more conversant with the preferences of the readers of that language in the matter of format and style of book-making. Dr. González Hontoria has been urged to have the book issued if possible within the present fiscal year. Authorization for the issuance of this work as a publication of the Division of International Law was given by the Executive Committee at its meeting of January 4, 1924.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE EMANCIPATION OF
LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES

This project was initiated in 1916 when the Executive Committee by a resolution passed at its meeting of May 20, instructed the Director to inquire into the feasibility and expense of collecting and publishing the documents in the archives of the Department of State of the United States concerning the Latin-American countries during the period from 1810 to 1830. This having been done, the Executive Committee, by a resolution of November 27 of that year, authorized the Director to arrange with William R. Manning, then Professor of Spanish-American History in the University of Texas, for the collection for publication of such documents as concerned the emancipation of the Latin-American countries. This arrangement was made, but while Professor Manning was engaged in the work the Department of State, shortly after the United States joined in the war, found it inexpedient to permit access to its archives during the war. The work was therefore limited for the time being to collecting documents already published by the United States and others that might be found in the archives of the Latin-American legations in this city. It was not until 1922 that the restriction imposed by the Department was raised, since which time the work has steadily progressed until its completion and the delivery of the manuscript to the Division last autumn.

Geographically, the compilation includes correspondence not only with the Latin-American countries whose independence was an accomplished fact before 1830 and with which frequent communications had been established, but also with certain European countries where the Latin-American emancipation movement elicited special interest. By far the largest portion of the documents have never been published, and not only these but also those which had been published have been copied for this work from the original manuscripts in the Department of State. In the selection of the pertinent documents and the pertinent portions of such documents as only partially deal with the subject, about 430 bound volumes of manuscripts have been carefully examined. The

manuscript will make three good-sized volumes. The work will be published during the next fiscal year.

AUTHORITATIVE EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION REGARDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The manuscript of this volume which, as was stated in the Director's last report,¹ had been sent to Dr. Alvarez, was returned by him to the Endowment last autumn with a few additions. The section of the work that is to consist of expressions by North Americans has been prepared in the Division of International Law. It is believed that this volume will prove a useful source-book of North and South American opinion concerning the Monroe Doctrine. Authority for publication having been given by the Executive Committee at its meeting held January 4 of this year, the manuscript has been sent to the printer. It is hoped that it can be passed through the press within a few months.

ARBITRATION TREATIES AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS

Before the outbreak of the World War, the Division of International Law undertook the collection of all treaties of arbitration with the view of publishing a series of volumes containing them in a systematic arrangement and in their original languages as well as in English translation where the original text was not in English, but the war effectually stopped the work of collection so far as European countries were concerned. It was practicable nevertheless to continue the collection of treaties between the nations of the American Continent. The collection of treaties had already proceeded to a considerable extent² when in 1918 the completion and editorial work on the volume, which has recently appeared, was placed in charge of Professor William R. Manning, then Professor of Spanish-American History in the University of Texas and for several years past attached to the Division of Latin-American Affairs of the Department of State at Washington. A counterpart of the present volume in the original languages was also prepared by Professor Manning simultaneously with the preparation of the English version; but the publication of the foreign texts is withheld awaiting the reception of the English version by the interested reading public.

It is hoped to resume work on the general project as soon as possible.

PROJECTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The Division of International Law has long had in preparation a collection of plans and projects of international organization. It was thought inadvisable to publish the volume containing them during the war, as at that time the minds and activities of men were turned toward the continuance and ending of the war in which their countries were engaged. It did not seem feasible to issue the

¹ Year Book, 1923, pp. 268-9.

² Year Book, 1916, p. 160.

volume immediately after the war, inasmuch as the League of Nations, the most recent and authoritative of the plans, was before the world and seemed to many the settlement of the problem of international organization.

The failure of the United States, however, to enter the League, the apparent disinclination to reconsider the decision, and the desire expressed in many quarters for an association of nations based upon different principles, which, however, would accomplish some of the purposes for which the League was constituted, has caused the Director to prepare the volume for the press. If it can not accomplish much good, it can do no harm. It gives an historical setting to the movement for international organization, without which, it is believed, or in the light of which present attempts can be decided and future projects forecast.

Just as in the case of the League of Nations, the projects of the past make different impressions upon different people. The value of the collection depends upon the inclusion of those projects which have been the subject of discussion, and can be said to have exercised influence, rather than upon the exercise of individual judgment in their selection. This is the guiding principle in the matter of inclusion.

There is a principle of exclusion, in that plans for international organization within one and the same state have been rejected, although mentioned in the introduction. The late President Roosevelt was accustomed to say that the league of American States, meaning the United States, was a good enough league for him, and that he did not desire to be a member of any other. This may or may not be a just appreciation of the relation of the States of the American Union to one another. The fact is, however, that they are states within a constitutional union, not members of what is ordinarily called an international organization. For the same reason the documents relating to the relations of the self-governing Dominions, including India, of the British Empire are not included in the volume, as however autonomous they are, they are, nevertheless, members of a single political unit. These relationships are constitutional not international, and should properly be excluded from a collection of plans and projects of international organization in the sense of international law; that is to say, an organization of admitted free, sovereign and independent nations.

The introductory matter states briefly the nature of the various plans included in the volume, analyzes their provisions and calls attention to the differences of the plans and projects, and in shorter compass mentions the larger organizations of constitutional law, such as the Union of the American States under the Federal Government, and the autonomy of the British self-governing Dominions, including India, within the British Empire.

The volume, it is believed, will be very serviceable in colleges and universities, where and when questions of international organization are considered, inasmuch as it places at the disposal of student, teacher and reader, plans and projects which could not otherwise be obtained within the compass of a single volume.

It is to be published, if possible, within the course of the present year.

Subventions to Journals of International Law

REVUE GÉNÉRALE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC

An account of this French review, which the Endowment has assisted for many years, may be found in previous Reports of the Director¹. The Endowment thus far has received five of the six numbers for 1923, the thirtieth year of publication. The review maintains its high reputation, and a renewal of the subvention for the ensuing year has been recommended in the estimates.

JOURNAL DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL

This journal has now completed in 1923 its fiftieth year of publication, and the first year of publication since the death of its eminent founder, M. Edouard Clunet, who had remained its editor in chief for a period of nearly forty-nine years. M. André Prudhomme, who has succeeded M. Clunet as editor in chief, has maintained the high standard of scientific character set by his predecessor and the size of the 1923 volume, 1296 pages, is evidence of the abundance of material presented. Among the plans of the management is a development of the study of questions of international fiscal law, to which a special rubric will be assigned in the near future. The management has also in preparation an index of the Journal for the years 1904 to 1922, which will appear in two volumes and greatly facilitate research. This index is supplementary to the one that the Journal brought out at the end of its first thirty years of existence in four volumes, and which has been found indispensable.

Owing to increased costs of printing, the annual subscription price has been raised from 40 francs to 50 francs.

RIVISTA DI DIRITTO INTERNAZIONALE

The 1923 volume of this Italian quarterly consists of 584 pages of the usual excellence. Noteworthy articles are those on the Permanent Court of International Justice by Gabriele Salvioi, and State and Territory by Donato Donati, which is in continuation of his article on the same subject in Volume 8 (1914). According to its latest report the *Rivista* has had to carry over a slightly increased deficit owing to increased costs, which has led to an increase in the subscription price beginning with 1924 to forty lire within the realm and twenty gold lire abroad.

REVUE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL ET DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE

An account of this Belgian review may be found in earlier reports². Professor Charles de Visscher of the University of Ghent, a member of the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration, and associate of the Institute of International

¹ Especially Year Book, 1912, p. 149.

² *Ibid.*, p. 138.

Law, is editor in chief and an indefatigable contributor to its pages. This review, which was founded in 1869 and was for many years the only journal of international law, was obliged to suspend during the war, but has reestablished itself, and has been able, thanks to the subvention received from the Endowment as the Secretary General states in his report, to close the past year without a deficit.

JAPANESE REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

This review, printed in Tokyo in the Japanese language, has continued to appear under the able direction of Professor Sakutaro Tachi of the University of Tokyo, an associate of the Institute of International Law, as editor in chief with the assistance of a board of editors of eminent compatriots. It is issued in monthly parts, except during the summer, the issues for 1923, constituting Volume 22, being nine in number. The management reports that the review is steadily becoming more and more influential both in theoretical study and in the practical application of international law. It is devoting great efforts to the popularization of international law in Japan, especially through the gratuitous distribution of its issues to newspapers, higher educational institutions, libraries, members of parliament and other notables. This has resulted in a deficit which the Endowment's subvention does not fully cover, and which is supported by the generosity of its public-spirited management and collaborators. The Director has recently received a letter from Professor Tachi in which he states that, owing to the condition of his health, he will not be able to continue to act as editor in chief, and that he will be succeeded in that post by Professor Saburo Yamada, also of the Tokyo Imperial University.

REVISTA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL

This *Revista* has been published regularly every quarter during the preceding year. The quarterly issues appear on the last days of March, June, September and December. The first few numbers of the *Revista* contained a number of translations of material furnished by the *American Journal of International Law*, but there is now very little matter in the *Revista* translated from other magazines, as the editors have ample material of an original character. Besides the leading articles, prepared by various Latin-American authors, the four numbers issued during the year 1923 contained résumés of the activities of various national societies of international law, including the American, Cuban and Paraguayan. These numbers have also contained a full account in the original Spanish of the Fifth International American Conference, held at Santiago, Chile, in the spring of 1923, together with the official texts of the acts and resolutions of that Conference. Some of the decisions and opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, of which the Director of the *Revista*, Dr. Bustamante, is a judge, have been reprinted textually in the magazine.

REVUE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL, DE SCIENCES DIPLOMATIQUES,
POLITIQUES ET SOCIALES

This review is a newcomer into the field of journals of international law. It was founded last July by Antoine Sottile of the University of Geneva, who as editor in chief has brought out two creditable issues. Published as a quarterly in Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, and without any competitor in Switzerland, this journal would seem to have an opportunity to acquire great international influence. Switzerland is a country of three races and languages, French, German and Italian, and nevertheless it is a country of one people, the Swiss, who have ever shown an ability to view international matters with an international mind. The Director believes that this review is worthy of encouragement and assistance.

The subscription price is 35 francs in Switzerland, or 40 francs in the Postal Union—the price of each issue being ten francs. Each issue is to contain from 70 to 110 pages. The language is French, but it appears that other languages may be employed, there being an article in the second issue in Spanish.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR INTERNATIONALES RECHT

The *Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht*, which was founded in 1890 by F. Böhm, has for many years been edited by Professor Theodor Niemeyer of the University of Kiel, with the assistance of a number of prominent German professors and publicists. The periodical aims to cover the field of private as well as public international law, and many of its articles are exceedingly valuable to students of both these subjects. It contains also cases adjudicated in the different countries, documents, reports on recent literature, and a record of current events.

The thirty-first volume of the *Zeitschrift* appeared in 1923. The possibility of a subvention, which was first thought of in 1912, according to the report of the Director of the Division¹, became a reality in November, 1923, when the Executive Committee granted the sum of \$250 for subscriptions beginning with Volume 32. The recipients of these complimentary subscriptions are selected so as not to interfere with the journal's paid subscription list.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR VÖLKERRECHT

This German review of international law, which is published in Breslau, completed its twelfth volume during 1923. The periodical was first published in March, 1906, as *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht und Bundesstaatsrecht*, under the editorship of its founder, Professor Joseph Kohler of the University of Berlin. It is now edited by Professor Max Fleischmann of the University of Halle and Dr. Karl Strupp of the University of Frankfurt. Volume 12 consists of four parts issued in 1922 and 1923 with a total of 542 pages, and constitutes a valuable addition to the literature of international law.

¹ Year Book, 1913-14, p. 149.

On the recommendation of the Director, \$250 was allotted by the Executive Committee at its meeting of November 23, 1923, to be expended for subscriptions to the current volume.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Although carried under the heading of "Subventions to Journals of International Law," the money provided by the Endowment in this case is not paid upon the application of the *Journal* or in the form of a subvention. The Director of the Division of International Law receives from time to time requests from libraries and other institutions in the countries with a low rate of exchange asking to be supplied with free subscriptions to the *American Journal of International Law*. Some of these institutions are so worthy and the value to them of the *American Journal of International Law* so obvious, that the Executive Committee has placed the sum of five hundred dollars at the disposal of the Director to supply subscriptions to the *Journal* in cases which appear to him to be appropriate. These subscriptions will only be placed from time to time as individual cases arise, and only a few so far have been approved. A similar amount of five hundred dollars is included in the estimates for the ensuing year to enable these subscriptions to be continued.

Subventions to International Law Societies

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Institute of International Law held its annual session, as its custom is nowadays to meet annually, in Brussels from August 4 to August 11, 1923.

Without overlooking or underestimating the sessions which have been held after the war, at Rome in 1921 and in Grenoble in 1922, it can be said that the session of Brussels was perhaps the first in which as regards attendance, discussion and results, the war was not in evidence. It has been difficult for an organization, largely composed of members drawn from the European countries, to meet without a sense of embarrassment, because of the presence of members from countries which, but a few years ago, were in the throes of a deadly and most destructive war. Then, too, it has been found difficult not only in Europe, but elsewhere, for people to take up the day's work in the spirit and with the interest which marked their activity before the fatal first day of August, 1914. After the storm, there is need of repose, and it would appear, if one may judge from the Institute of International Law, that our European friends are more rested in mind and body than at any time in the past few years.

Brussels was well chosen as the meeting place in which to make a new start. Fifty years ago the Institute had been formed in Ghent by a band of earnest and enthusiastic believers in international law, of which M. Gustave Rolin-Jaequemyns was chief, and indeed its body and soul.

Formally opened on Saturday the fourth, the members of the Institute repaired to Ghent and held a commemorative session in the City Hall of Ghent, in the very room where fifty years ago it had opened its deliberations and had been formed. On that occasion M. Gustave Rolin-Jaequemyns acted as Secretary and his younger brother Assistant Secretary. His son Edouard, then a child of tender years, attended the session. This year at Ghent the child, grown to be a distinguished man and a publicist of repute and a Baron of Belgium, opened the proceedings as President. And a younger brother, Albéric Rolin-Jaequemyns, acted as Secretary General, having been President of the Institute in the meantime and destined in the course of its session to become its Honorary President.

At this meeting it was decided by the Institute to avail itself of the Belgian Law of Associations, which permits a foreign body to become a Belgian corporation without sacrificing its international quality. Thus, it is seen that the Institute came into being in the City Hall of Ghent, that the anniversary of its fiftieth year was celebrated in the City Hall of Ghent, and that it was decided to incorporate it, thus starting it in a more formal manner upon its future career.

It is not necessary to set forth in detail the proceedings of the Institute. It will be sufficient to say that it dealt with three very important matters and in a spirit of scientific detachment.

Three subjects were treated, and on the three resolutions were adopted. The first dealt with international associations, laying down the principles of their incorporation, the rights which they should possess, the duties with which they should comply, and the supervision to be exercised by the authorities of the state in which they were incorporated. The reporter of this question was Mr. Politis, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, and its adoption was due to his carefully prepared report and his mastery of every provision of the project which he drafted and presented. The second question was one of a political, as well as of a legal nature. It was nothing more nor less than the interpretation of the famous Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The article, the text of which is familiar, should, however, be stated:

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

The debates on this article were long and animated. The conclusion reached was that the obligation was legal and that it involved two sanctions of Article 16 of the Covenant, namely, the severance of trade and financial relations and the duty of permitting passage across their territory to the forces of all members of the League by other members in the enforcement of the obligation.

The Council was, according to the interpretation of the Institute, to determine by a majority vote whether there was or was not occasion for the guaranty of Article X to be made effective, but each of the states was to decide for itself

whether it should execute the guaranty by military force. There was great difference of opinion. Twenty members of the Institute voted for the text, one against, and twenty abstained. If it be borne in mind that an abstention is in effect a negative vote, although not in form, it is apparent that Article X is not so clear as it might be, and that it is proving difficult to render it clear.

The third question was contentious but non-political. On a number of occasions the Institute has considered the execution of foreign judgments, without being able to harmonize the Continental and Anglo-American practice in such matters. This time, however, great progress was made in this direction by discarding the forms and considering the substance.

The desire of every civilized country is to recognize and, in proper cases, to permit execution of foreign judgments. They wish, however, to assure themselves that the judgments have been properly rendered. Disregarding the form of execution, and leaving it to each country to execute the judgment in accordance with its practice, for this is assuredly a local matter, it appeared probable to the members that a satisfactory text of a resolution could be drafted along these lines. The project was, therefore, postponed to the next session, in order that a new report should be presented and an amended draft submitted.

The Institute fixed the time and place of its next meeting, and chose the officers of the session. Vienna was unanimously selected, with an indication to the Bureau to place the date of the meeting in the latter half of September, 1924. For President Mr. Leo Strisower was unanimously chosen, an old and hard-working member, possessing the confidence and the affection of his fellow members. The Presidency is an honor, and it was worthily bestowed. The same is to be said of the Vice Presidency, which was unanimously conferred upon Mr. Nicolas Politis, fortunately one of the younger members who has already been Minister of Foreign Affairs in Greece, and destined to be one of the few who will later carry on the time-honored traditions of the Institute and increase its prestige.

The Endowment has been in the habit of making a subvention of \$20,000 to be expended in connection with the sessions of the Institute. The Institute has, it would seem, wisely decided to use this sum for the necessary traveling and living expenses of the members attending the session.

THE GROTIUS SOCIETY

This British society has continued to make good use of the small subvention granted to it by the Endowment in affording facilities for discussion of the laws of war and peace, and for interchange of opinions regarding their operation, and making suggestions for their reform, and generally in advancing the study of public and private law.

According to the latest report received from the Society, dated August 14, 1923, the Society continues to increase in numbers and the attendance at its meetings has been larger than at any other period of its existence. In addition to the

annual general meeting of the Society, its Executive Committee has held ten meetings for the transaction of business.

The Society's annual volume of Transactions, entitled *Problems of Peace and War, Papers read before the Society in the year 1922*, contains, in addition to the address of the Right Honorable Viscount Cave on "War Crimes and their Punishment," the following papers:

Grotius' Earliest Years as a Lawyer
Diplomatic Rank and Function
Neutrality
The Duties of Nations
Customs of Warfare in Ancient India
Private Enemy Property
The Codification of Law
Dominion Status

The Society has also published a catalogue of books in its library, arranged according to subjects by Wyndham A. Bewes, LL.B. The catalogue is preceded by an editorial note which states in part that, "owing to the continued generosity of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment, the number of books presented by them is considerable, and in the next issue of the catalogue they will bear a distinguishing mark."

Since its last report the Society has lost by death one of its original members, Dr. W. Evans Darby.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE

A detailed account of the Society may be found in the Year Book for 1913-14, page 119. Its object is the study of the laws of the different countries and the examination of practical means for improving the several branches of legislation.

During the year 1923 it issued the following publications:

(1) *Annuaire de législation étrangère*, a volume of more than 450 pages, containing notices of legislation in the principal countries of the world in 1920, with a French translation of the most important laws from the viewpoint of comparative legislation. As indicating the variety of the subjects of legislation we specially note the British law regulating capital issues by corporations; the Scotch law on property of married women; German laws on election of the President, the status of individuals and abolition of jurisdiction of military tribunals; an Italian law on conversion of bearer obligations; a Belgian law revoking the prohibition of marriage between brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law; a Dutch law on protection of animals; French, Danish, Polish and Czechoslovakian laws on nationality and naturalization; a Greek law on corporations; the American law on expulsion of anarchists, and the Chinese regulations on convictions without hearings. These laws are preceded by notes explaining in what circumstances they have been voted, and to what needs they respond.

(2) *Annuaire français*, which is similar in plan to the *Annuaire de législation*

étrangère, for the year 1922, with texts and commentaries on the most important laws.

(3) *Bulletin mensuel* to the close of 1923. These contain various communications on foreign legislation.

(4) Volume II of the Fiftieth Anniversary publication of the Society, which is devoted to the development of law from 1869-1919 in the principal countries. The summaries here provided afford an invaluable conspectus of the legislative movement of the last half-century in most of the countries of the world.

In the judgment of the Director this Society is doing a very important work.

Aid to International Law Treatises and Collections

DIE INTERNATIONALE BESCHRÄNKUNG DER RÜSTUNGEN

This work on the international limitation of armaments was fully described in the Director's report of last year¹. In addition to the purchase of 200 copies of the work from the publisher, as there mentioned, the sum of \$500 was allotted by the Executive Committee last April as an honorarium to the author, Professor Hans Wehberg, pursuant to the decision of the Committee taken in 1915 when it was expected that the monograph would appear in the series of *Das Werk vom Haag*. The publishers of *Das Werk vom Haag* found themselves compelled by financial reasons to abandon, at least for the time being, the idea of continuing that series; but as the work of Dr. Wehberg had been finished as projected and approved for inclusion in the series by its general editor, Dr. Walther Schücking, it was issued as an independent volume.

DOCUMENTS POUR SERVIR À L'HISTOIRE DU DROIT DES GENS

The Executive Committee at its meeting held November 23, 1923, allotted from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1923 the sum of \$750 for assistance in the publication of Volumes II and III of this work, \$500 to be applied to the cost of publication, and \$250 as an honorarium to Dr. Karl Strupp, the editor. Volumes I, IV and V have already been published, having been printed in Berlin in 1923. This series is a second edition, considerably enlarged, of the work which appeared under the German title *Urkunden zur Geschichte des Völkerrechts* in two volumes and two supplements in 1911, 1912 and 1916. The contents of the series is as follows: Volume I, 127 documents from the earliest times to the Congress of Berlin, 1878; Volume II, from the Berlin Congress to the outbreak of the World War, 1878-1914; Volume III, the World War and its settlement, 1914 to 1919; Volume IV, 21 documents, including the Versailles treaty and other treaties, conventions and documents having relation thereto; Volume V, 54 documents, part of them in continuation of the settlement of the World War and part relating to other matters, bringing the publication down to and including the treaties of the Washington Conference, 1922.

¹ Year Book, 1923, p. 284.

RECUEIL DES ARBITRAGES INTERNATIONAUX, BY DE LAPRADELLE AND POLITIS

This work is a collection in the French language of arbitrations beginning with the three mixed commissions under the Jay treaty of 1794. The first volume, of 859 pages, which was published in 1905, included arbitrations down to the year 1854. The second volume was well advanced in 1914 when war broke out, a first part of 432 pages having been issued which brought the collection down to August 17, 1865, the date when the mixed commission under the claims convention of November 25, 1862, between Ecuador and the United States concluded its work. This second volume, of 1051 pages, has now been completed and issued under a 1923 imprint, and terminates with the Geneva Award. The treatment of each arbitration includes the principal texts, an account of the proceedings before the arbitration tribunals, and of the diplomatic negotiations leading to the submission to arbitration, as well as a valuable doctrinal discussion with abundant annotation. The doctrinal notes when unsigned are presumably from the pens of Professors de Lapradelle and Politis. Other authoritative names are appended to some of the notes, such as Albéric Rolin, professor of international law at the University of Ghent, Professor E. Catellani of the University of Padua, the late Professor von Ullmann of the University of Munich, and the late John Westlake, the eminent English publicist. The price of the work, which is published by A. Pedone of Paris, is twelve dollars per volume. One hundred copies of the first volume were purchased and distributed under the resolution of the Executive Committee of January 27, 1912. At the meeting of October 3 of the same year authority for the purchase of a like number of the second volume was given, but as the volume did not appear when expected, the allotment lapsed. This action was again taken at the January, 1924, meeting of the Committee on the appearance of the volume. These hundred copies will be distributed to those of the Endowment depositories which received Volume I.

The editors state that work has begun on the third volume, which is to cover the period 1872 to 1890, and that a fourth volume will carry the work to the end of the nineteenth century. Messrs. de Lapradelle and Politis, as well as the publisher, are to be congratulated upon the high standard of the output both in substance and form.

INDEX TO REVUE GÉNÉRALE DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC (1894-1918)

The management of the above-named review has been engaged for several years on the preparation of a general index of the first twenty-five volumes, covering the years 1894 to 1918, inclusive. The intention is to issue the publication in two parts, the second of which will be devoted exclusively to the general analytical index. As this index is a work of great utility, and as it cannot be issued with any hopes of recovering from sales the great cost of publication, the Executive Committee at its meeting of February 4 last approved a subscription of one hundred copies to encourage the appearance of the work.

RALSTON'S INTERNATIONAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

In 1910 a valuable manual under the above title was brought out by Mr. Jackson H. Ralston of Washington, D. C., a gentleman of wide experience in international arbitrations. The volume is a résumé of the procedure and practice of international commissions and includes the views of arbitrators upon questions arising under the law of nations. Mr. Ralston is now engaged upon a second edition, which is to include a general review of the subject of arbitration, historically tracing its development down to the present time, and discussing its salient features. The text of the first edition will also be revised by including some omitted matters and bringing it all down to approximately the present date. The Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of the Director, has approved an item in the budget to assist the publication.

Le Français: Langue Diplomatique Moderne

In last year's report the Director devoted some attention to the question of French as the language for international intercourse, not in the desire to introduce a new practice, but to preserve the custom of the past few centuries—a custom, however, like most things, questioned by the war, and shaken by the desire either to substitute a new language or to add other official tongues to the old and the new.

To many this seems to be a small matter. To those who have had experience with foreign affairs, small matters are not negligible. And, indeed, in this very matter there is a long and acrimonious history, and the failure to agree upon a language in advance in which the deliberations were to be conducted and the conclusions embodied, has made it difficult to reach agreement in the past; and in the Conference at Paris the proceedings were retarded because of the use of two languages, with translations from one to another, and a two-fold official text in which there are differences of meaning.

The Director stated that he had in preparation a volume on the subject. It appeared in the month of February, 1924, under the title *Le Français: Langue diplomatique moderne*, with an Introduction by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education. It was intended that this volume should form a part of the series to be known as the *Bibliothèque Internationale Française*. Arrangements, however, were not made in time, and it has appeared as a private publication. The Director is giving himself the pleasure of calling the matter to the attention of the Trustees, and is sending copies to those interested without a request, now or in contemplation, of financial assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 19, 1924.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL EDITOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The present year marks a turning-point in the making of the Economic and Social History of the World War. The period of planning, so far as the work in Europe is concerned, is drawing to a close. While plans are admittedly still incomplete, both with reference to some of the series and to the subsequent synthetic studies which are to furnish a comparative survey, still the main outlines of the History as a whole have already been determined, and the limits of the Endowment's obligations in the carrying out of the present enterprise have been definitely ascertained. From now on the editorial work—apart from the completion of assignments in accepted fields of research—will consist mainly in the control and revision of the manuscripts submitted to it under contracts, and in the hardly less important task of securing adequate arrangements for publication in all the countries with which the History deals.

A detailed review of the progress of the History is given below. This statement is to some extent merely a supplement to the general announcement published in the last Annual Report; so that the two surveys taken together describe the entire undertaking, the contents of the different monographs and the rate of their prospective completion and publication.

Special attention is drawn to the important decision arrived at in the course of the current year to regard the original texts passed by editors of the various national series as the *editio princeps*, and the translated series as secondary.

As a result of this decision, the enterprise becomes more genuinely international in that the appeal is made to readers in all European countries. This is specially true in the case of the smaller nations whose specific needs have been to some extent overlooked in the past. It also represents an economy of effort since the texts to be published have been prepared in any case and have already become the property of the Endowment. Moreover the publishing arrangements which permit the appearance of these national series in their original form, call at the same time for a distribution in the countries concerned of the texts of the other national series.

The system now adopted has, therefore, for the first time been adjusted to the European situation as a whole rather than to the demands of English, French, and German readers.

On the other hand the abridged (or American) translated edition of the History will profit from the arrangement in that it becomes a distinct undertaking, planned with definite regard to the needs of general readers in English-speaking

countries. Technical problems, when not of primary interest to the American reader, will be eliminated from the shorter edition, on the principle that students who wish to consult an authoritative text will in any case go straight to the original. The two fold aims of the History are thus kept in mind; to preserve a detailed account of the economic and social displacement of the war for students of the period and to affect public opinion by a statement sufficiently general to carry conviction. It is fortunate that this double purpose does not involve any departure from sound publishing principles, but rather the reverse.

Upon the basis of the present plan, one line of criticism at once disappears. It has sometimes been stated that the size of the original edition is too great to permit of the purchase of the whole History by any but public institutions; and the facile criticism that no one would ever read so many volumes when completed, has a certain apparent justification. As a matter of fact the collection as a whole was never intended to be read in this way. It is neither a narrative history nor an encyclopedia. It has been prepared by students for students; or rather, to speak more accurately, by masters for students. Indeed in view of the vastness of the field covered and of the multitude of problems which it discusses—any one of which may be the subject of prolonged and important research and controversy—the criticism most likely to be urged against it in the future is not that it is too large but rather that it omits many documents and discussions of controverted points which the research worker might expect to find in an authoritative collection of this character. One should therefore not think of the original edition in terms of its size as a whole, but rather with reference to the adequacy of its treatment of the larger issues with which it is supposed to deal. Viewed from this angle it must be admitted that for the most part the History has been underwritten rather than overwritten. Only through the bibliographical apparatus which it contains, the footnote references, and the constant emphasis upon source material supplementary to that adduced in the text, can the History claim to be an adequate discussion of the vast displacement caused by the World War in the normal processes of economic and social life in Europe.

Comparison of an enterprise of this kind with existing manuals of economics or history, is likely to be misleading. Economic treatises, except in the field of theory, deal with subjects which have been defined, and of events *whose* consequences affect but a single department of economic life or a single phase of national development. The chief work of the historian has been to present in short clear outline a narrative which the scanty documents of the past tend of themselves to impose. In contemporary economic history the task is almost the reverse of both of these. Here one cannot call upon the competent and constant aid of the statistician and archivist. The events themselves have first to be established; their historical significance must be determined, before they take their place in the accepted perspectives. Discussion, therefore, is bound to intrude upon narrative; and documents must be adduced to justify the positions taken. Consequently pioneer work in this field is bound to suffer somewhat if its

extent is determined for it by practical considerations of size—considerations which are admittedly valid in the preparation of a series intended for the general reader.

As a matter of fact, the Economic and Social History of the World War is a pioneer enterprise in more ways than one. It is not only the first attempt to register the general effects of war. It is also the first general historical view of an era of contemporary modern history that has ever been made with due regard to the vastness of the problem and the intricacy of the data. The only parallel to it which exists is to be found in the great encyclopedias, and either they have been too general in their plans or have dealt with too limited a subject to register the full historical bearing of events like those with which the History deals.

This is not intended, however, as a plea for expanding or continuing the present History. The task has been heavy enough as it is. The plans already completed call for 150 full sized volumes composed of nearly 200 separate studies.

A fairly large proportion of these, in turn, are composite productions covering different subjects or special problems in a wider field. Consequently the total number of collaborators slightly exceeds 250. In the opinion of the General Editor an experiment of this magnitude should hardly be carried farther until a serious effort has been made to render available the conclusions which the existing analysis offers. Fortunately some of these conclusions are already beginning to appear; and, without seriously anticipating the results of fuller study, an illustration of such preliminary synthesis may not be out of place here.

It will be recalled that in each of the larger series there are studies of the effect of the war upon government. The inclusion of these monographs, dealing as they do with a subject that at first glance seems to be rather in the field of public law than of economics, is justified by the fact that so much of war-time economics was under government control. It would have been impossible without the preparation of manuals describing the mechanism of control to have presented any clear picture of the transformation of the economic life of a nation under the stress of war. When the whole world was as it were in a state of siege, the transformation of civil governments into economic General Staffs, constituted not only a structural change of interest to the student of constitutional law, but a functional variation as well in the purely economic field. This group of studies, therefore, furnishes something comparable to a constitutional history of war-time economics; for the instruments of government which it describes are at the same time those of the management of the greatest business concerns the world has seen. A superficial criticism might be directed against a study of such phenomena undertaken in the interest of peace, for they relate to the waging of modern war. But it is already evident that lessons of as great significance for the cause which animates this Endowment lie at hand in the history of government control in war-time as in any other phase of the work.

A comprehensive study of war-time controls seems to reveal for the first time something that almost looks like a law of modern government. In any case it is

clear that modern industrial states have experienced in their last war the first general application of a political principle which had not been suspected before. That principle is that war-time government, in the case of modern states, is in its nature entirely opposed to the peace-time processes; that, whereas political institutions had been developed to safeguard the liberties as well as the well-being of citizens, in time of war these two aims of government proved irreconcilable, and liberty was universally sacrificed. The experiences of war-time render these conclusions commonplace, although they were by no means obvious even in the early years of the war. But it proves to be a commonplace to build upon. For the extension of government control, until it embraced almost every activity of national economic and social life, proves to have been no chance expedient adopted by haphazard, but a method for meeting national crises imposed with uniform regularity by the very crises themselves. The general principle may be stated in a word: that in proportion as the crises became real, liberty was sacrificed, and the state stepped in. In democratic states the pervading sense of cooperation in the face of common danger tended to obscure the new tyranny of the state which was regarded as a mere temporary measure of defense. In bureaucratic states the sanction of military law in its enforcement similarly obscured the process. But, not only was the response to crises similar in them all; previous experience in bureaucratic control played little part in its war-time acceptance. Substantially the same story can be traced in Great Britain as in Austria, although at first sight the widely-varying attitude of the two systems of government seem to point in opposite directions.

Moreover, not only was there a similar history of adoption of control, but in every country the devices for imposing authority and administering the economic régime seem to have followed a uniform law. Sir Arthur Salter, in the first volume of the *Economic History* to be published, already pointed out its main lines. In his study of international administration he stated that neither the ordinary agencies of peace-time government, no matter how reinforced or strengthened, nor advisory bodies set up to assist those agencies, were proper bodies for the carrying on of war-time controls. What was here described of the experiments in international organization, proves to have been applicable as well in the other spheres of government. Whenever a crisis reached a certain degree of intensity in any aspect of national life, in industrial or agricultural production, in the supply of necessities, in finances or munitions, there was developed a corresponding separate organ of control, set up alongside the existing peace-time administration, not advisory but administrative or executive as the case might be; in any event acting for itself under an exceptional régime—generally under war powers—that is to say irresponsible. Now the remarkable fact which a comparative analysis of this process reveals, is that the same kind of expedient was universally resorted to at certain stage of national necessity, or appreciation of necessity, which is the real parallel in all such comparisons. Moreover, the application of that expedient varied with the extent of the appreciation of the need.

This is not the place to develop in detail the results of such an inquiry. But it may be stated here that history offers only one prototype to the successful organ of war-time control, and that is the Committee of Public Safety in the French Reign of Terror. That great improvisation for national safety, with its *représentants en mission* carrying out its will in the provinces, ignoring the persisting but dormant structure of state administration while organizing the national resources for defense, was an almost perfect model for the offices of control in the last war. If therefore, the extension and acceptance of such devices is an inevitable attribute of war between modern nations which have reached a highly sensitive industrial and capitalistic development, we have one of the gravest warnings of what any future war may bring.

Surely if such facts were historically established and widely known they would serve the cause of peace. But there is still a further point involved in this same analysis. For, in spite of certain enthusiasms for the successful working of this or that control, the admission is now made by those whose judgment is most authoritative, that practically none of all this vast mechanism of war-time control is transferable to the processes of peace-time government. It is effective in response to the extraordinary demands of war; it is a device for meeting crises, it is not a step forward in the art and science of responsible government. It is but an interlude in that development. This does not in any way derogate from the services of those who made it work; nor does it imply a failure to appreciate the remarkable history of the war-time institutions themselves; for there are few chapters of the world's history which can compare with the achievements of that improvised statecraft which directed the civilian activities of the belligerent and some of the neutral nations. But appreciation of the task done is but heightened by a sense of its inapplicability in time of peace, when governments safeguard instead of sacrificing the liberty of the citizen.

Miscellaneous Activities

In previous Annual Reports the General Editor has pointed out that the preparation of the Economic and Social History of the War involved something more than the actual work in hand; that it had brought into existence a sort of international academy which, in addition to its actual researches in war history, was "both consciously and unconsciously by the common pursuit of similar ends linking up once more the broken contact of the international mind." The experience of the past year has more and more emphasized the importance of this aspect of the Endowment's undertaking, and it is the conviction of the General Editor, shared as well by a number of his colleagues who have spoken with him on the subject, that the Endowment might realize from the fact of this established cooperation in a single field, a much greater degree of international cooperation in the fields of economics and history than has yet been realized or even planned.

Some incidents arising in connection with the Division of Economics and

History during the past year, which may prove suggestive of possibilities of this kind in the future may be referred to here. Perhaps the most significant of these was the action taken in connection with the economic problems of countries formerly within the Hapsburg Monarchy. An attempt had been made during the course of the previous year to give informal support to Chambers of Commerce and other business bodies in the Danubian countries in an effort to recover the normal processes of trade and commerce. This effort failing, owing to various obstacles both temporary and local, it was decided to limit the investigation to an economic survey of the trade balance of the new Republic of Austria, and Professor Rist of the French Editorial Board undertook, at considerable sacrifice to himself, to make such a study for the Endowment. His report, a copy of which has been circulated in mimeograph form to the Trustees has been published in part in a French economic journal. As the only careful technical analysis of the subject, it proved of great value to those engaged upon the reorganization of Austrian finances, and the Division has been the recipient of grateful letters of acknowledgment both from those in charge of negotiations at the League of Nations and from Austrian officials. The survey was made without involving the Endowment in political questions and was strictly confined to the subject in hand. Similar opportunities present themselves at present in connection with other countries, and it is hoped that this method of linking up the technical study of problems of international rehabilitation in South Eastern Europe with the furtherance of policies that tend towards international conciliation, may be continued in years to come.

At the World Congress of Historical Sciences held in Brussels in April 1923 (a congress attended by some 900 members), the General Editor, as one of the international Presidents of the Conference, was appointed to the permanent organization committee and in that capacity the opportunity was offered to contribute materially towards determining the policies of the Conference for the future, so that it should be continually representative of all European nations including Germany. This is of considerable importance in the field of history, in view of the post-war tendency to emphasize national differences in the historical point of view, and to stimulate in history manuals the persistent belligerent attitudes. There could be no greater calamity in European education than in the development of such history teaching, justifying in the name of patriotism the antipathies of war-time, and distorting facts in the interest of nationalist propaganda. At Brussels a first step has been taken towards meeting this danger, in so far as it can be averted through the counsels of a world organization of historical sciences.

An opportunity was also presented to the General Editor to describe the Economic and Social History of the War at the Historical Congress itself. Later a similar paper was read before the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at the Institut in Paris, and published in its proceedings.

A still more important occasion was presented by the invitation to the General

Editor by the Nobel Institute, the scientific organ of the Nobel Peace Prize, to deliver the Nobel lectures in Christiania in September last. It is not without significance for the work of the Endowment that this body, after discussing for a number of years the best and most effective ways to further the cause of peace, has definitely decided to devote itself to investigation along scientific lines in the fields of Economics and History. In the fulfilment of a program much resembling that of the Division of Economics and History of the Endowment it has inaugurated a series of annual conferences dealing with the technical problems of peace and war. This new program of the Nobel Committee is paralleled to some extent by the activities of the Danish Rask-Ørstedfond, which also publishes valuable and thoughtful discussions of international problems. The visit to Norway brought invitations from Stockholm and Copenhagen where similar addresses were delivered dealing with the practical aspects of the History and the further possibilities of drawing from this kind of research reasoned support for policies of peace.

During a visit to Berlin, the General Editor had a meeting with the German contributors to the History at which the point of view of the Endowment was carefully gone into and received the unanimous endorsement of those present. The work has also received a semi-official sanction, or rather a favorable official attitude. For after a careful examination of the request of the German Editorial Board to open its archives to our research workers in so far as the materials will be necessary for the topics assigned, the German Government has given its consent, under reasonable safeguards. It is of course understood throughout that the History itself does not deal with political controversies arising from the responsibility for the war. It will be recalled, in this connection, that the Austrian Government had previously given the fullest liberty to our properly qualified research workers to consult any necessary materials in its archives. Similar privileges have been granted elsewhere, but it is not possible to state in a general way the full extent of such privileges.

In the economic disorganization of Germany, many opportunities have presented themselves for action upon the part of the Division of Economics and History which would have been helpful from the international point of view: but for the present, at least, no greater service can be rendered in this field than simply to carry out the program already established. It is perhaps difficult to realize the significance to German scientific workers of participation in this common task. Events in Central Europe have kept alive impressions of war-time experience so that researches of the kind demanded by the Endowment present there more definitely than elsewhere their pacific tendency. This is a point of very real importance and as an illustration of what is meant, it may not be out of place to quote here a letter received by the General Editor from Professor Sering, who as head of the Technical Economic Commission of the German War Office has had unrivalled experience in the economic investigations carried on by Germany in the study of war-time economics.

Extract from a letter to Professor Shotwell from Professor Sering, Berlin, dated October 23, 1923

My total impression is that a work embracing all civilized people, which endeavors in all sincerity to disentangle the events which lie behind us—experiences so hard to bear—will serve more effectively to bring nations together than general admonitions. Whoever has, with heart-burning, taken his share in the events of the war, is naturally led to the conclusion that no other people has borne like his own, with equal courage or readiness for sacrifice, the exertions, the losses and sorrows of this time; that none approached his own in sense of duty and renunciation of self for others, in strength of organization and stern discipline. Such sentiments are even found in people who have blamed the faults and weaknesses of their own nation and their military organization with the keenest criticism, and have condemned instances of brutal selfishness in the sternest way. But let them read the writings which give a clear insight into the effects of the war in foreign lands—England, for instance—and they will soon recognize that the virtues which they claimed for their own compatriots were by no means less common on the part of the enemy, and that there much was accomplished which deserves honest admiration from the standpoint of morals. Such reading makes for modesty; it widens the outlook and awakens an understanding of foreign peoples.

This gigantic work . . . will, when it is done, form not merely a magnificent contribution to the history of our time, but it possesses as well a strong power of reconciliation (*eine starke versöhnende Kraft*). You and the other gentlemen of the Carnegie Endowment may have the consciousness of having taken the first step to a real reestablishment of peace and of having through this work opened up, far beyond the circle of the collaborators, the pathway of international understanding.

This letter, which can be paralleled by other expressions equally sincere, shows the spirit in which the enterprise of the Endowment is being interpreted in Central Europe.

In the course of his visits to the various European capitals the General Editor has incidentally been able to establish personal contacts which are not without their bearing upon plans for the future work of the Division of Economics and History. Opportunities for service present themselves which do not always depend upon subvention. The intellectual isolation of scientific workers can be remedied in part by the growing demand for technical knowledge in practical affairs. In spite of all discouragements, and it would be idle to minimize them, a survey of European international relations since the war shows that the chief problems under discussion depend for their solution upon just such kind of cooperative study as the Division might contribute were the means at hand. International investigation in the field of economics is already an established method for settling the gravest of disputes; there should be a similar appeal from national prejudices to the tribunal of scientific history.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
Director and General Editor.

LONDON,

March 4, 1924.

REPORT OF PROGRESS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

General Summary

During the year 1923-24, steady progress has been made with the preparation of the Economic and Social History of the World War. Since the last report was made some nine monographs have been published; twenty-five more have been finally accepted by Editorial Boards and the General Editor; seventeen are now (March, 1924) in the press; forty-two monographs are now in the progress of editing; thirty-seven new contracts have been added to the series.

This summary of editorial activity gives but a slight idea of the work in hand. Most of the monographs submitted have, for some reason or other, called for editorial revision, which, in its turn has involved rereading the manuscript until the textual difficulties have been overcome. The actual rate of reading of monographs since the texts began to come in has been not less than one every three days—or over three hundred readings—not counting proof-reading. To avoid misunderstanding, it should be said at once that this does not necessarily imply criticism as to the intrinsic merit of the manuscripts submitted. Even the best of monographs dealing with subjects so complex as those treated in this series may call for adjustment to the other monographs in allied subjects, and while the repetition of topics in different volumes cannot be entirely eliminated owing to the fact that some data may be viewed from different standpoints, or be necessary for specific illustration where adduced, the Editors have been much occupied throughout the whole series with the proper articulation of monograph to monograph and volume to volume.

This phase of the editorial work has naturally involved a continuing interest in the planning of the monographs in course of preparation and constant conferences with authors. It was recognized from the first that an enterprise of this kind could not succeed if the editorial control were concentrated upon the revision of the completed texts. Consequently, the period of planning has continued throughout the whole process of the work. It is impossible to furnish details with reference to such activities, but it is to be hoped that the monographs themselves will offer some evidence of the editorial effort to make the series not only comprehensive, but also consistent within itself.

At the same time the General Editor would warn against the expectation of perfect symmetry in any national series. Had this been the chief preoccupation the work would have resembled more nearly an encyclopedia than a History; the different subjects would have been assigned to those who would have written according to editorial instructions, within definite lengths and according to a definite prearranged scheme. The Economic and Social History of the World

War was planned along different lines. The contributors were chosen, not for their readiness to submit to such editorial discipline, but for their individual competence and their ability to contribute authoritative studies. That such a body of men should be willing to cooperate even to the extent already secured is sufficient witness to the appeal which the task itself has had in these circles in Europe. There is a merit therefore rather than the reverse in the individual note of the separate contributors, so long as they conform in the way indicated to the purpose of the History as a whole. But the point to be remembered here is that the editorial responsibility has not been laid aside even where the texts in some of the series may at first glance seem not entirely to agree. In most of such instances the authors themselves would be the first to admit that the History is all the richer in that it presents variant points of view.

A glance at the following list will show that the progress in the different national series follows the chronological order in which those series were taken up by the General Editor. The History was begun in Great Britain; more than half the British Series as at present planned has already been published. Those which are still to come have in every case been subject to careful preliminary study; and the work of the British Editorial Board has been drawing to a close. On the other hand the French Series has just begun publication, and as will be seen from the list below, the French Editorial Board has during this year and the coming year one of the hardest tasks, for the French Series has been articulated in a much more detailed way than was the case with the British Series. This incurs the labor not only of editing the texts but of securing an adequate publishing arrangement, so that the separate monographs may appear both as individual monographs in brochure form and as sections of larger bound volumes. The French Editorial Board has addressed itself to this work with self-sacrificing energy, and the results should be seen in the course of the coming year.

The Austrian section of the Austro-Hungarian Series is rapidly approaching completion with the exception of those final synthetic volumes which are purposely delayed until the data in more special studies may be available. Some of the monographs already submitted are major contributions to the history of Europe.

The special studies in the Belgian Series have all been completed, and one of the monographs has been printed although publication has been delayed for technical reasons. The war-time history of occupied Belgium, a subject of unusual interest and pertinence to this series, has been treated in great detail and with the utmost care in the selection and establishment of data. Professor Pirenne's general survey will follow in the course of the coming year.

The Italian Series is also making headway. The volume on the Economic Legislation of the War by the present Minister of Finance, Mr. De'Stefani, along with the bibliographical survey, will be in the press before the end of the present financial year. The Italian Series can hardly begin with a more distinguished contributor.

The Russian Series has naturally presented great difficulties owing to the inaccessibility of material in some instances and the trying circumstances in which the authors find themselves as exiles from Russia. In addition to this the question of translation presents itself here as a more serious problem than in any other series for there is at present no available means for publishing the original edition in Russian. However, some of the manuscripts submitted, coming as they do from those who are able to speak from personal experience, and who can draw to a growing extent upon the documents now becoming more available in Soviet Russia offer at least as much information as can be gained in our time concerning the problem which is likely to prove baffling to the historian at best.

The German Series has at last been fully launched and it is not expected that much change will be made in the program as announced at present. It will stand comparison with the series of other countries from every point of view. In addition, a further effort has been made in Germany to secure more monographs dealing with social history than elsewhere. The effect of the war upon the German people, upon morals and attitude of mind, is being treated by competent hands; at the same time it is fully appreciated that this type of subject does not lend itself to the scientific analysis which is applicable to economic data. In the latter field the German Editors have been specially fortunate in securing the cooperation of those who had actual charge of war-time economic programs, including the carrying out of the Rathenau plan and the Hindenburg program. These subjects however, are treated not from the standpoint of their military effectiveness, but with reference to the displacement which they caused in the economic life of Germany.

So far we have been dealing with the economic war history of the belligerents. During the current year plans have finally been completed for the inclusion of studies which deal with neutrals. The Dutch Series, while necessarily limited in size is comprehensive in outline; and the cooperation of a group of highly competent authors has been secured so as to insure a two-volume history of the effects of the war upon the Netherlands which should be of the greatest interest to British and American readers. Of the other northern neutrals, the history of Sweden has called for more extended treatment than has been possible in Denmark and Norway, and it will receive substantially the same kind of analysis as has been proposed in the case of Holland.

The work in Yugoslavia proceeds slowly owing to archival and other difficulties and a fuller statement is reserved for the present.

In Rumania however, actual studies are proceeding not only on the basis of documentary evidence, but by personal investigation of the agrarian movement which has extended so largely over South Eastern Europe.

During the past year it was decided to incorporate as a definite section of the History, the studies which have been made under the direction of the Japanese Editorial Committee concerning the economic effect of the war upon Japan, namely:

Influence of the War upon Production of Raw Materials in Japan, by Mr. Kobayashi.
Influence of the War upon Japanese Industry, by Mr. Ogawa.
Influence of the War upon Japanese Commerce and Trade, by Mr. Yamazaki.
Influence of the War upon Japanese Transportation, by Mr. Matsuoka.
Influence of the War upon Japanese Finance and the Money Market, by Mr. Ono.
Social Influence of the War upon Japan, by Mr. Kobayashi.

The original plan for this Japanese Series was viséed by the General Editor at the time of its inception, but the Japanese Committee naturally worked by itself, and has prepared a series of monographs similar to those in the European Series. This does not refer to the Japanese Series of volumes which are already appearing and which are in fulfilment of the pre-war program of the Division of Economics and History. It is hoped that plans for publication will follow the same general lines as in the case of the European Series; but owing to the earthquake, which destroyed some of the original manuscripts, it is impossible to state at the present moment how fully these plans can be carried out.

Finally, mention should be made of the fact that it is hoped to find a way to include within the larger edition, a short American Series. So far the only volume which has been planned in this connection is the Guide to Documentary Materials in Washington, to which should be added five or six volumes dealing with the economic effects of the War upon the United States. It is believed that it would be possible to secure such volumes but no definite announcement in this regard can be made at the present time.

It is naturally impossible in so large a survey as this to comment upon the individual studies; but for those which have been published reference must at least be made to appreciative book reviews, which continue to appear.

Publishing Arrangements

From the first it had been decided to publish texts in French, German and Italian as well as in English. This naturally involved complicated publishing arrangements, for while the different series had to be published in the country of origin, it was also essential to retain the unity of control and to insure a proper exchange of volumes between those publishers who should be the agent of the Endowment. Thus the publishers in Italy would be at the same time the agents of the French, British, German and other series, and similarly elsewhere. During the past year the problem has been taken in hand as a whole and a simplification has been carried through the nomination of the Yale University Press as publishing agent for the History in all countries. At the same time it was suggested that the financial basis of publication should be unified; consequently a formula was adopted which would no longer involve the Endowment in the calculation of printing costs for each individual volume, but would on the contrary enable the Endowment to determine beforehand, the exact amount of its obligations. The

plan is a relatively simple one; namely, to determine the number of copies of monographs or series which the Endowment needs for its distribution, or which—in the case of one or two of the smaller countries—it must purchase in order to secure the interest of the publisher. By purchasing these copies from the publishers the Endowment secures him against the risk of loss but assumes no further obligations. The publisher on his part undertakes, under certain conditions, to pay a royalty to the Endowment, which can be used either to reimburse it in part or to assist in the further distribution of the work, as the Endowment may determine. The relations of the Endowment with the publishers henceforth resemble less those of subsidized publication in which the author pays for the printing of his manuscript and more those of authorship of subscription books.

The advantages in the simplification of accounts has already been noted, since the Yale University Press becomes the agent in Europe as well as the publisher in America, but even more important is the fact that according to the new system there would be every stimulus upon the part of the publishers to push the sale and distribution of these volumes and also supply the necessary publicity. It is to be hoped that by these means the history will escape the fate which so often overtakes valuable official or semi-official publications left untouched upon the shelves of the Departments which produce them. It would be a serious matter if monographs of this kind should not reach the interested public for which they have been prepared.

Plans for Translation and an Abridged American Edition

The principle having been established that the original edition of the History was to appear in the language in which the monographs have been accepted by the Editors, the question of translation into English had then to be taken up. It was decided in the course of the current year that the translation should be abridged, so as to secure a series of volumes, planned primarily for the American public, of not more than fifty volumes in all. This would reduce the total history by one-third, and the advantage from the standpoint of its distribution was obvious. At the same time the fully documented edition in the original languages would remain a permanent work of reference for larger libraries and the individual volumes in it would make their appeal to those students of the specific subjects treated who need to have the fullest possible documentation. The preparation of the abridged edition naturally involves further editorial control in the selection of texts, and to this end arrangements have already been made for competent assistance in the case of the French, Belgian, and Austrian Series. While actual work has not yet begun upon translations, it will be undertaken as soon as the final arrangements are made with the publishers; and the acceptance of this scheme practically completes the editorial planning of the History as far as it deals with Europe.

Monographs Published

As will be seen from the following lists, over half the British Series as at present planned has already been published. The delay in the publication of some of the other series has been partially explained above. More progress could have been made but for the unsettled state of negotiations with reference to the general publishing plan. Moreover it will be evident from a glance at the following section that before the end of the present financial year a considerable number of volumes, especially in the French and Austrian Series, will have been printed and some of them already published. The actual work of printing and publishing is now well in hand in most of these instances. Most of the volumes in the British Series have been already published as well in America, but the new plan for publication calls for their reissue under the joint impress of the Yale University Press with that of the Oxford University Press, the original publisher when the Yale University Press becomes the sole agent in the United States of America for the Economic and Social History.

British Series

		Published
Manual of Archive Administration	Mr. Hilary Jenkinson	1922
War Government of the British Dominions	Prof. A. B. Keith	1922
Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom 1914-1920	Prof. A. L. Bowley	1922
The Cotton Control Board	Mr. H. D. Henderson	1922
Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration	Sir Arthur Salter, K. C. B.	1922
Bibliographical Survey	Miss M. E. Bulkley	1923
Food Production in War	Sir Thomas Middleton, K. B. E.	1923
The British Coal-Mining Industry during the War	Sir Richard Redmayne, K. C. B.	1923
Trade Unionism and Munitions	Mr. G. D. H. Cole	1923
Workshop Organization	"	1923
Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry	"	1923
Labour Supply and Regulation	Sir Humbert Wolfe	1923
Experiments in State Control at the War Office and Ministry of Food	Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd	1924
Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War	Prof. W. R. Scott and Mr. J. Cunnison	1924

Austrian Series

Bibliography of Austrian Economic Literature during the War	Dr. Othmar Spann	1923
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Czechoslovakian Series

Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of its History	Prof. Alois Rašín	1923
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Dutch Series

War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918	Dr. M. J. van der Flier	1923
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Monographs in Press

This list covers only the period up to March, 1924. By the end of the financial year it is expected that some ten more monographs already completed and held in the hands of the Editors for final revision will be turned over to the printer. As noted above the relatively large number of texts in process of printing at the French Presses Universitaires is partly due to the fact that negotiations for publishing have involved certain technical difficulties which could not be readily solved until the whole publishing problem was readjusted in the course of the current year. At the present rate of completion of manuscripts the French Series should be well launched by the end of the year, but a positive announcement cannot yet be made as to details. A similar situation exists with reference to the Austrian Series, as will be evident from the list below:

British Series

British Archives and the Sources for the History of the World War	Dr. Hubert Hall
Rural Scotland during the War:	
Introduction	Prof. W. R. Scott
Scottish Fisheries	Mr. D. T. Jones
Scottish Agriculture	Mr. H. M. Conacher
Scottish Land Settlement	Prof. W. R. Scott
The Scottish Agricultural Labourer	Mr. Duncan
Appendix on Jute	Dr. J. P. Day

Austrian and Hungarian Series

Austro-Hungarian Finance during the War	Dr. Alexander Popovics
"Mittel-Europa": the Preparation of a New Joint Economy	Dr. Gustav Gratz and Dr. Richard Schüller
War Government in Austria	Prof. Dr. Joseph Redlich
Labour in Austria during the War	Mr. Ferdinand Hanusch
Coal Supply in Austria during the War	Ing. Emil Homann-Herimberg

Belgian Series

Food Supply of Belgium during the German Occupation	Dr. Albert Henry
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French Series

Bibliographical Guide to the Literature concerning France for the Economic History of the War	Dr. Camille Bloch
Effects of the War upon Government:	
Problem of Regionalism	Prof. Henri Hauser
Studies in War-Time Statistics:	
Prices and Wages during the War	M. Lucien March
Supply and Control of Food in War-Time:	
Agriculture during the War	M. Michel Augé-Laribé
The History of French Industry during the War	M. Arthur Fontaine

Effects of the War upon Textile Industries

Prof. Albert Aftalion

Effects of the War upon Fuel and Motive Power:

Hydroelectric Power

Prof. Raoul Blanchard

*Portugal*Economic and Social History of Portugal as affected by
the War

Prof. George Young

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

The following manuscripts have been submitted by the authors to the various Editors and Editorial Boards. It is impossible here to indicate which of them can be regarded as ready for publication, or even whether in some instances the texts may be found unsuitable for acceptance, as has occurred in a small number of instances. Upon the whole the Endowment is to be congratulated on the high merit of the work done, and not less upon the willingness of both Editors and authors to cooperate in the arduous task of revision either to secure more coherent treatment of subjects partially overlapping or to meet demands for further investigation and research where called for. Mention was made above of the detailed amount of editorial reading involved in the control of the series as a whole. It may not be out of place to note here that during the current year the burden of editorial work has been at its heaviest except in the case of the British Series already so far advanced towards completion.

British Series

The War and Insurance:

Life Insurance

Mr. S. G. Warner

Fire Insurance

Mr. E. A. Sich and Mr. S. Preston

Shipping Insurance

Sir Norman Hill

Friendly Societies and Health Insurance

Sir Arthur Watson

Unemployment Insurance

Sir William H. Beveridge

National Savings Movement

Sir William Schooling

Guides to the Study of War-Time Economics:

(a) Dictionary of Official War-Time Organisations

Dr. N. B. Dearle

(b) Economic Chronicle of the War

Dr. N. B. Dearle

Austrian and Hungarian Series

Military Economic History:

A series of studies directed by Prof.
Wieser, General Krauss, General Hoen,
Col. Glaise-Horstenau

Conscription, etc.

Col. Klose

Munitions and Supply

Col. Pflug

Transportation under Military Control

Col. Ratzenhofer

Building and Engineering

Col. Brunner

Iron Industry

Col. Gruber

Economic Use of Occupied Territories:

Serbia, Montenegro, Albania

General Kerchnawe

Rumania

Mr. Felix Sobotka

Economic Use of Occupied Territories—*Continued*:

Poland	General Mitzka
Northern Italy	General Seidl
Ukraine	General Krauss
Effects of the War upon the Hungarian Government and People	Count Albert Apponyi
Description of Economic Conditions of Hungary	D. A. Matickovits
The Effect of the War upon Public Health in Austria and Hungary	

A series of studies by Drs. Helly, Kirch-
enberger, Steiner, Raschofsky, Kasso-
witz, Breitner, von Bókay, Schacherl,
Hockauf, Finger, Kyrle, Elias, Eco-
nomo, Müller-Deham, Nobel, Wagner,
Edelmann, and Mayerhofer, edited
with Introduction by Prof. Clemens von
Pirquet

Belgian Series

Deportation of Belgian Workmen and the Forced Labor of the Civilian Population during the German Occupation of Belgium	M. Ferdinand Passelecq
German Legislation with reference to the Occupation of Belgium	
Unemployment in Belgium during the German Occupation	Drs. J. Pirenne and M. Vauthier
Destruction of Belgium Industry by the Germans	Prof. Ernest Mahaim
Economic Policies of the Belgian Government during the War	Count Charles de Kerchove
	Prof. F. J. van Langenhove

French Series

Effects of the War upon Government:	
Effect of the War upon the Civil Government of France	Prof. Pierre Renouvin
The Organization of the Republic for Peace	M. Henri Chardon
Supply and Control of Food in War-Time:	
Rationing and Food Control	MM. Adolphe Pichon and P. Pinot
Forestry and the Timber Industry during the War	General Georges Chevalier
War-Time Aeronautic Industries	Colonel Paul Dhé
Effects of the War in the Occupied Territories:	
The Organization of Labor in the Invaded Territories	M. Pierre Boulin
Effects of the War upon Transportation:	
French Railroads during the War	M. Marcel Peschaud
Internal Waterways, Freight Traffic	M. Georges Pocard de Kerviler
The Blockade	MM. Denys-Cochin and Jean Gout
Studies in War-Time Labor Problems:	
Foreign and Colonial Workmen in France	M. B. Nogaro
Effect of the War upon Public Health:	
Public Health and Hygiene	M. Léon Bernard
The Economic History of French Cities during the War:	
Lyons	M. Edouard Herriot
Rouen	M. J. Levainville
Bordeaux	M. Paul Courteault

The Economic History of French Cities during the War—*Continued*:

Bourges

Paris

Tours

M. C. J. Gignoux

M. Henri Sellier

Prof. M. L'Héritier

The Cost of the War to France:

War Costs: Direct Expenses

Prof. Gaston Jèze

Italian Series

Bibliographical Survey of the Economic and Social

Problems of the War

Prof. Vincenzo Porri

The Economic Legislation of the War

Prof. Alberto De'Stefani

Food Supply of the Italian Army

Prof. Gaetano Zingali

Russian Series

Effects of the War upon Currency and Banking in Russia:

Currency in Russia during the War

Prof. Michael V. Bernadsky

Effects of the War upon Government and National

Finances in Russia:

Russian State Credit during the War

Mr. Paul N. Apostol

Municipalities and Zemstvos during the War:

The All-Russian Union of the Zemstvos and the Zemgor

Mr. Sergius P. Turin

Effects of the War upon the Cooperative Movement in

Russia:

Effect of the War upon Agricultural Cooperation and

Cooperative Credit

Prof. A. N. Anziferoff

Effects of the War upon Russian Industries:

Chemical Industry

Mr. Mark A. Landau

Effects of the War upon Labor and Industrial Conditions:

Flax and Wool Industry

Mr. Sergius N. Tretiakoff

Wages in War-Time

Miss Anna G. Eisenstadt

Elementary and Secondary Schools during the War

Prof. D. M. Odinetz

Universities and Academic Institutions during the War

Prof. P. J. Novgorodzeff

Municipalities and Zemstvos during the War:

The War and the Psychology of the Zemstvos Workers

Mr. Isaak V. Shklovsky

The Social History of the Ukraine during the War

Mr. Nicholas M. Mogilansky

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

A certain number of these manuscripts would have been completed during the present year, but arrangements were made to secure their delay. It is necessary to extend the time limit wherever the work itself does not suffer injury by delay owing to the impossibility of undertaking any greater editorial burden during the past year. The financial requirements of the budget also pointed to the necessity of extending the actual period of preparation in order to prevent an undue financial burden in a single year. From the scientific standpoint the loss and gain from such an extension of the period of writing has been about equally balanced. In a few instances new source materials have been rendered accessible owing to the delay, although the benefit from this has been much less

than would have been the case had the authors themselves not had access originally to most of the important documents. Upon the whole the amount of literature published which relates to the subjects of the monographs of the Economic and Social History of the War has been surprisingly little; and in no instances has it covered the ground assigned in any of these monographs in such a way as to render the latter obsolete, or even to lessen their importance as original contributions. The disadvantage which comes from delaying authorship is of course mainly evident in the lessened sense of the reality of war-time events as the events themselves recede into the past and the problems of post-war reconstruction in Europe tend to obstruct the perspective.

The disadvantage is chiefly seen in the German Series, which for various reasons could not be undertaken at an earlier stage. However, progress is at last being made rapidly in important monographs, which it is hoped will be published in the early autumn.

British Series

British War Budgets and Financial Policy	Mr. F. W. Hirst and Mr. J. E. Allen
Taxation and War-Time Incomes:	
Taxation during the War	Sir Josiah C. Stamp
War-Time Profits and their Distribution	Sir Josiah C. Stamp
British Food Control	Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B. and Sir Edward C. K. Gonner, K.B.E.
The Wool Trade during the War	Mr. E. F. Hitchcock
General History of British Shipping during the War	Mr. C. Ernest Fayle
The British Iron and Steel Industry during the War	Mr. W. T. Layton, C.H., C.B.E.
Effect of the War upon Public Health:	
Public Health Conditions in England during the War	Dr. A. W. J. Macfadden, C.B.
Health of the Returned Soldier	Dr. E. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E.
Wales in the World War	Thomas Jones, LL.D.
Manchester—A Study of Local War-Time Conditions	Prof. H. W. Carless Davis
War Government of Great Britain and Ireland	Prof. W. G. S. Adams

Austrian and Hungarian Series

Exhaustion and Disorganization of the Hapsburg Monarchy	Prof. Dr. Friedrich von Wieser, with a section on the Disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Economic Union, by Dr. Richard Schüller
<i>Empire of Austria</i>	
Industrial Control in Austria during the War	A series of studies directed by Dr. Richard Riedl
Food Control and Agriculture in Austria during the War	A series of studies directed by Dr. H. Löwen- feld-Russ
<i>Kingdom of Hungary</i>	
Economic War History of Hungary: A General Survey	Dr. Gustav Gratz
Hungarian Industry during the War	Baron Joseph Sztérényi

History of Hungarian Commerce during the War	Dr. Alexander Matlckovits
History of Hungarian Finance during the War	Dr. Johann von Teleszky
Hungarian Agriculture during the War	Dr. Emil von Mutschenbacher
Food Control in Hungary during the War	Prof. Johann Bud
Social Conditions in Hungary during the War	Dr. Desider Pap

Public Health and the War in Austria-Hungary

General Survey of Public Health in Austria-Hungary	Prof. Dr. Clemens von Pirquet
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Belgian Series

Belgium and the World War	Prof. H. Pirenne
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Dutch Series

The Effect of the War upon Supplies and upon Dutch Agriculture	Dr. F. E. Posthuma
The Effect of the War upon the Dutch Manufacturing Industry	C. J. P. Zaalberg
The Effect of the War upon Dutch Commerce and Navigation	E. P. de Monchy
The Effect of the War upon Prices, Wages, and the Cost of Living	Prof. Dr. H. W. Methorst
The Effect of the War upon Banking and Currency	Dr. G. Vissering and Dr. J. Westerman Holstyn
The Effect of the War upon the Dutch Colonies	Dr. J. H. Carpentier Alting
War Finances in the Netherlands, 1918-1922. The Costs of the War	Prof. Dr. H. W. C. Bordewyk

French Series

Studies in War-Time Statistics:	
Effect of the War upon Population and upon Incomes	M. Michel Huber
Effects of the War upon Metallurgy and Engineering	M. Robert Pinot
Effects of War upon Chemical Industries	M. Eugène Maucière
Effects of the War upon Fuel and Motor Power:	
Coal Industry and Mineral Fuels	M. Henri de Peyerimhoff
Organization of War Industries	M. Albert Thomas
Labour Conditions during the War	MM. William Oualid and M. C. Picquenard
Studies in War-Time Labor Problems:	
Unemployment during the War	M. A. Créhange
Syndicalism during the War	M. Roger Picard
Women in Industry under War Conditions	M. Marcel Frois
Effects of the War in the Occupied Territories:	
Food Supply in the Invaded Territory	MM. Paul Collinet and Paul Stahl
Damage Inflicted by the War	M. Edouard Michel
Refugees and Prisoners of War:	
The Refugees and the Interned Civilians	Prof. Pierre Caron
Prisoners of War	M. Cahen-Salvador
Effects of the War upon French Shipping:	
Merchant Shipping during the War	M. Henri Cangardel
French Ports during the War	M. Georges Hersent
Effects of the War upon French Commerce	Prof. Charles Rist
French Commercial Policy during the War	M. Etienne Clémentel

Effects of the War upon French Finances:

War-Time Finances

M. Henri Truchy

War-Time Banking

M. Albert Aupetit

Studies in Social History:

Cooperative Societies and the Struggle against High
Prices

Prof. Charles Gide

Effects of the War upon the Problem of Housing

M. Henri Sellier

Effects of the War upon Public Health:

The Wounded Soldiers

MM. Cassin and
Ville-Chabrolle

Effects of the War upon Colonies and Possessions:

The Colonies in War-Time

M. Arthur Girault

Effects of the War upon Northern Africa

M. Augustin Bernard

Effects of the War upon Alsace-Lorraine

M. Georges Delahache

Cost of the War to France

Prof. Charles Gide

Effects of the War upon Government:

A Guide to Official War-Time Organizations

M. Armand Boutillier du Retail

*German Series*Bibliographical Survey of German Literature for the
Economic History of the WarProf. Dr. A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy and
Dr. E. Rosenbaum; with a supplement-
ary section on the Imperial German
Archives, by Dr. MüsebeckThe Effect of the War upon the Government and Con-
stitution of Germany:

(1) The War Government of Germany

Prof. Dr. A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy

(2) The Political Administration of Occupied Terri-
toriesFreiherr W. M. E. von Gayl, Dr. W. von
Kries, and Dr. L. F. von Köhler

The Effect of the War upon Morals and Religion:

(1) The Effect of the War upon Morals

Prof. Dr. Otto Baumgarten

(2) The Effect of the War upon Religion

Prof. Dr. Erich Foerster and Prof. Dr. Ar-
nold Rademacher

(3) The Effect of the War upon the Young

Dr. Wilhelm Flitner

The War and Crime

Prof. Moritz Liepmann

The Effect of the War upon Population, Income and
Standard of Living in Germany:

(1) The Effect of the War upon Population

Prof. Rudolf Meerwarth

(2) The Effect of the War upon Incomes

Prof. Dr. Adolf Gunther

The General Effects of the War upon Production

Prof. Max Sering

The War and Government Control:

(1) State Control and De-Control

Prof. Dr. H. Göppert

(2) The Supply of Raw Materials under Government
Control

Dr. A. Koeth

(3) Economic Cooperation with the Allies of Germany
and the Government Organization of Supplies

Dr. W. Frisch

Economic Exploitation of Occupied Territories:

Belgium and Northern France

Dr. Jahn

Rumania and the Ukraine

Dr. Mann

Poland and the Baltic

Dr. W. von Kries and Freiherr von Gayl

- The Effect of the War upon German Commerce Prof. Dr. W. Wiedenfeld
- The Effect of the War upon Shipping and Railways:
 (1) The War and German Shipping Dr. E. Rosenbaum
 (2) The War and German Railways (to be arranged)
- The Influence of the War upon German Industry Geheimrat Hermann Bücher
- The War and German Labor Unions MM. Paul Umbreit, Adam Stegerwald, Anton Erkelenz, and Ex-Chancellor Gustav Bauer
- The Social History of the Laboring Classes during and after the War:
 (1) The War and the German Working Man Ex-Minister David
 (2) The War and Wages Prof. Dr. Waldemar Zimmermann
- Food Supply and Agriculture:
 (1) The War and the Agricultural Population Prof. Max Sering
 (2) Food Supply during the War Prof. A. Skalweit
 (3) Food Statistics of the War Period Prof. Dr. Ernst Wagemann
- The Effect of the War upon German Finance:
 (1) The Effect of the War upon Currency and Banking Prof. Dr. Hermann Schumacher
 (2) German Public Finance during the War Prof. Dr. Walter Lotz

Italian Series

- Agricultural Production in Italy 1914-19 Prof. Umberto Ricci
- The Agricultural Classes in Italy during the War Prof. Arrigo Serpieri
- Food Supply and Rationing Prof. Riccardo Bachi
- War-Time Finances Prof. Luigi Einaudi
- Cost of the War to Italy Prof. Luigi Einaudi
- Currency Inflation in Italy and its Effects on Prices, Incomes, and Foreign Exchanges Prof. Pasquale Jannaccone
- Vital Statistics and Public Health in Italy during and after the War Prof. Giorgio Mortara
- The Italian People during and after the War: A Social Survey Prof. Gioacchino Volpe
- Social and Economic Life in Piedmont as affected by the War Prof. Giuseppe Prato

Rumanian Series

- The Rural Revolution in Rumania and South-Eastern Europe Mr. D. Mitrany
- The Effect of the Enemy Occupation of Rumania Dr. G. Antipa
- The Effect of the War upon Public Health in Rumania Prof. J. Cantacuzino

First Russian Series

- (To the Bolshevik Revolution)
- Effects of the War upon Government and National Finances in Russia:
 Effects of the War upon the Central Government Prof. Paul P. Gronsky
 State Finances during the War Mr. Alexander M. Michelson
- Effects of the War upon Currency and Banking in Russia:
 German Capital in Russia and the War Mr. Basil B. Eliashevitch
- Municipalities and Zemstvos during the War:
 General Introductory Survey Prince Lvoff
- Effect of the War upon Russian Municipalities, and the All-Russian Union of Towns Mr. N. I. Astroff

- The Zemstvos
Effects of the War upon the Cooperative Movement in Russia:
The Russian Army in the World War: A study in social history
Rural Economy in Russia and the War
Effect of the War upon Land Holding and Settlement in Russia
Problem of Food Supply in Russia during the War
State Control of Industry in Russia during the War
Effects of the War upon Russian Industries:
Coal-Mining
Petroleum
Effects of the War upon Labor and Industrial Conditions:
Textile (Cotton) Industry
Workmen's Family Budgets
Changes in the Conditions and Composition of the Working Classes
Effects of the War upon Trade and Commerce:
Internal Russian Trade during the War
Russia in the Economic War
Effects of the War upon Transportation in Russia
Effects of the War upon Education and Public Health in Russia
Vital Statistics of Russia during the War
Russia in the World War: an historical synthesis
- Prince Vladimir A. Obolensky
General Nicholas N. Golovine
Prof. A. N. Anziferoff, Prof. Alexander Bilimovitch and Mr. M. O. Batcheff
Prof. Alexander D. Bilimovitch and Prof. V. A. Kossinsky
Prof. Peter B. Struve
Mr. Simon O. Zagorsky
Mr. Boris N. Sokoloff
Mr. Alexander M. Michelson
Mr. Theodorovitch G. Karpoff
Mr. Stanislas S. Kohn
Mr. W. T. Braithwaite
Mr. Paul A. Bouryshkine
Prof. Boris E. Nolde
Mr. Michael B. Braikevitch
Prof. L. A. Taracievitch
Prof. A. A. Tschuproff
Sir Paul Vinogradoff

Scandinavian Series

- Economic Effects of the War upon Sweden: A series of studies edited and with Introduction by Prof. Eli F. Heckscher
The Effects of the War upon the Life and Work of the Swedish People
General Introduction
The Effect of the War upon Swedish Agriculture and Food Supply
The Effect of the War upon Swedish Industry
The Effect of the War upon the Working Classes
The Effects of the War upon Swedish Finance and Commerce:
The Effect of the War upon Currency and Finance
The War and Swedish Commerce
Norway and the World War
The Economic Effects of the War upon Denmark
- Prof. Eli F. Heckscher
Mr. Carl Mannerfelt
Mr. Olof Edström
Mr. Otto Järte
Prof. Eli F. Heckscher
Mr. Kurt Bergendal
Dr. Wilhelm Keilhau
Dr. Einar Cohn, with a section on Iceland by Mr. Thorstein Thorsteinsson

Yugoslav Series

- Economic Situation of Serbia at the Outbreak and during the First Year of the War
Economic and Social Effects of the War upon Yugoslavia (to be arranged)
- Prof. Velimir Bajkitch

New Volumes Added to the Series

Most of the volumes noted below had been partially planned and the subject of preliminary negotiations for some time past, but final arrangements were made as the result of the visit of the General Editor to the Scandinavian countries and to Germany during the late summer and autumn. The peculiar problems of Sweden call for a careful and somewhat detailed analysis which has been placed in most competent hands and should furnish valuable data on the influence of the blockade on neutral countries in war time. A similar series has at last been arranged for the Dutch History although with varying emphasis due to the importance of its commercial and financial problems.

The chief interest however will probably center upon the German monographs. The authors who have accepted an invitation to prepare monographs in the list below are in every case those marked out by experience and intimate knowledge of affairs as the most competent to record the history of war-time pressure upon the German economic and financial system. It was also noted above that the German Series has added some notable experimental volumes in social history not to be found as yet in the other national series. This has in every country proved by far the most difficult phase of the work and the achievement of the German collaborators in this regard will be noted with the greatest interest.

DUTCH SERIES

A SERIES OF STUDIES PREPARED UNDER THE EDITORSHIP OF

Dr. H. B. GREVEN

Professor Emeritus of the University of Leiden

1. *The Effect of the War upon Supplies and upon Dutch Agriculture*

By Dr. F. E. POSTHUMA

Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1914-18; Doctor *honoris causa*, Wageningen Academy; President of the cooperative society, Centraal Beheer.

This important study bears directly upon the social as well as the economic history of the Netherlands during the War, dealing as it does with those effects of the War which were of daily and vital concern to the population. It is also of especial interest in this series for the light it throws upon blockade conditions in a neutral state.

2. *The Effect of the War upon the Dutch Manufacturing Industry*

By Mr. C. J. P. ZAALBERG

Director General of the Inspectorate of Labor, since 1920. Formerly naval officer, 1893-1900. Labor Inspector, 1900-1918. Deputy Director General, 1918-1920. Deputy General Secretary of the "Royal National Relief Committee," 1914-1918; Secretary since 1918. Member of the "High Court" of labor. Delegate of the Netherlands Government to the international conferences on labor at Genoa (1920) and Geneva (1921).

Distribution of the industrial population. Short historical sketch of the principal industries before the war. Influence of the war on number of workmen, mate-

rials and fuel; hindrances to import and export; increasing demand, for the national market and for export, of agricultural produce. Effect of these influences on the principal branches during the war. The revival in 1919 and 1920 and the crisis period since the autumn of that year. Separate treatment of (1) the small increase of labor by women; (2) changes in conditions of labor; (3) unemployment; and (4) the building trade.

3. *The Effect of the War upon Dutch Commerce and Navigation*

By Mr. E. P. DE MONCHY

President of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce, 1908-22; member of the warehousing firm, Pakhuismeesteren.

The difficulties of a neutral in modern war; the Netherlands Oversea Trust, the *Nederlandsche Uitvoer Maatschappij*; trade statistics; the situation in 1922-23; problems of war-time shipping; gains and losses; general results.

4. *The Effect of the War upon Prices, Wages, and the Cost of Living*

By Professor Dr. H. W. METHORST

Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics for the Netherlands; member and former secretary of the Central Commission for Statistics; Professor at the Superior Military College; honorary member Royal Statistical Society (London); director of the International Institute of Statistics.

Discusses the fundamental statistical problems of prices and wages and the bearing of these upon the general standard of living.

5. *The Effect of the War upon Banking and Currency*

By Dr. G. VISSERING

President of the Nederlandsche Bank since 1912; President of the Javasche Bank, 1906-12; Doctor of Laws. Author of important monographs dealing with the post-war financial problems of Europe; recognized as one of the leading authorities of Europe in international finance;

and

Dr. J. WESTERMAN HOLSTYN

Doctor of Laws; Director of the Nederlandsche Bank, 1921

The money market at the beginning of the War; measures taken by the Government and the banks; Treasury bills and government loans; shares and bonds; the rate of interest; the influx of foreign capital. The banks: statistical survey; extension of their sphere of activity and capital; concentration in banking; foreign banks; the Nederlandsche Bank. Foreign exchanges: gold and the policy concerning exchange; course of exchange.

6. *The Effect of the War upon the Dutch Colonies*

By Professor Dr. J. H. CARPENTIER ALTING

Late member of the Council of Netherland-India. Doctor of Laws, Amsterdam, 1886. Attorney at law Padang, Sumatra, 1886. Secretary of the Department of Justice at Batavia, 1904. Professor in the codificated private and criminal laws of Netherland-India at the University of Leiden, 1907. President of the High Court of Justice at Batavia, 1917. Member of the Council of Netherland-India, 1919.

(1) General survey of the condition of Netherland (East) India about 1900: population, indigenous and foreign; government and administration; Economic condition (agriculture, commerce, industry, navigation, finance). (2) Development since 1900. The revival in the non-European population of India. Social and economic changes, also under the influence of the said revival. (3) Economic position of East-India at the outbreak of the war: statistics of agriculture, commerce, industry, navigation, public finance, etc. (4) Influence of the war: impediments to commerce with European countries; increase of the relations with the countries round the Pacific. New manufacturing industries in India. The food supply. (5) Commerce and public finance during the war. (6) Development after the peace, 1918-1922. (7) The colonies in the West-Indies (Surinam and Curaçao), 1914-1922.

WAR FINANCES IN THE NETHERLANDS UP TO 1918

By Dr. M. J. VAN DER FLIER

Doctor of Laws, University of Leiden, 1902; Barrister-at-Law at The Hague, 1903; Lecturer on Political Science at Intermediate School, The Hague, 1905; Doctor of Political Science, 1909; Coeditor of *Annuaire International*, "Grotius," 1916; Secretary of Labor Council at The Hague, 1919.

A general survey covering the economic resources of the Netherlands, the cost of the War to the Dutch Government, the methods of financing, the state budget at the close of the War, and the influence of the War upon the general welfare and with reference to different classes of the population. (Published, October, 1923.)

WAR FINANCES IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1918-1922 COSTS OF THE WAR

By PROFESSOR DR. H. W. C. BORDEWYK

Professor of political economy and statistics at the University of Groningen. Doctor of Laws and of Political Science, Leiden, 1906. Assistant Secretary to Commission of Agriculture, 1906. Attached to the Department of Agriculture, 1910. Lecturer on economics, etc., at the High School for Agriculture at Wageningen, 1913.

This study forms a supplement to that of Dr. van der Flier. It is primarily a statistical survey dealing with the same kind of data as those considered in the earlier monograph.

In addition, however, it takes up the difficult final problem of the costs of the war to the Netherlands, a subject of great interest in view of the supposed war-time prosperity of that country, and of especial importance as indicating the effect of war upon a neutral state deeply involved in the fortunes of the belligerents.

GERMAN SERIES

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF GERMAN LITERATURE FOR THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE WAR

By Professor Dr. A. MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY

Member of the German Editorial Board;

and

Dr. E. ROSENBAUM

Head Librarian, Commerzbibliothek, Hamburg; author of *A Commentary to the Treaty of Versailles*; Coeditor of *Archiv der Friedensverträge* and *Wirtschaftsdienst*,

with a supplementary section on
The Imperial German Archives

By DR. MÜSEBECK

A guide to German literature on social and economic conditions during the War, and on the effects of the War during the period of reconstruction. This volume will serve as a bibliographical manual dealing with most of the subjects treated in the German Series. A short summary of the contents of each volume is given in some, but not all of the entries.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE GOVERNMENT AND CON- STITUTION OF GERMANY

1. *The War Government of Germany*

By Professor Dr. A. MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY

This work is intended to describe the changes wrought by the War in the government and administration of the Reich and the Länder, without a knowledge of which the whole economic system of war-time Germany can not be set forth historically. It will deal particularly with the three great conflicts involved in those changes, viz.: the conflict of the central Imperial authority with the powers of sovereignty left to the States, especially in the case of Prussia and Bavaria; the conflict about the delimitation of civil and military power; and finally the conflict between the old bureaucratic order and the growing influences of the great trusts and federations of industry, trade and agriculture on the political administration during the War and following years.

2. The Political Administration of Occupied Territories

A. NORTHEASTERN TERRITORY

By FREIHERR W. M. E. VON GAYL.

High Commissioner to the Council of the Empire for East Prussia; director of East Prussian Land Society (Agrarian Reform movement) and lecturer on Land Reform, University of Königsberg 1910-1914; chief of Political Department of the High Command of the East; chief of war-time administration in Lithuania.

B. THE GOVERNMENT OF WARSAW

By Dr. W. VON KRIES

Landrat, Filehne, since 1903; Wirklicher Geheimer Rat; during the War, chief of Administrative Department, High Command of the East; chief of administration of the general Government of Warsaw 1915-1917; Vice President (Deputy Speaker) of Prussian Diet; Member of the Reichstag.

C. BELGIUM

By Dr. L. F. VON KÖHLER

Minister of State, Württemberg; Professor of Public Law, Tübingen University; chief of Department for Commerce and Industry of the general Government of Belgium from 1915-1918. Author of several works on state insurance and the law of public administration.

These monographs will appear as complementary studies to Professor Mendelssohn Bartholdy's work on War Government. They describe the guiding principles as well as the practical working of the political administration of the occupied territories. In these studies it has been possible to draw upon the experience of the chief officials charged with the administration in the East and of a member of the Belgian administration who, without being himself responsible for the German government in Belgium, had access to all the important facts, and is a high authority in administrative law. The study will contain a description of the administration of Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia, in the period following the War, up to the evacuation.

A similar series of studies is also planned to deal with the economic exploitation of the occupied territories, partly by the same authors, partly by others equally well placed to contribute to this fundamental section of the Economic History of the War.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON MORALS AND RELIGION

A Series of Studies

1. *The Effect of the War upon Morals*

By Professor Dr. OTTO BAUMGARTEN

Chairman of the Social Evangelical Congress; Professor of Theology, University of Kiel since 1894; member of Imperial Conference on Education, 1920; founder and editor of *Evangelisch-soziale Zeitfragen*; editor of *Monatsschrift für praktische theologie* and of *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 1903-1913; author of numerous works on theology, political science and sociology, among them *Politik und Moral* (1916); *Erziehungsaufgaben des neuen Deutschland* (1917); *Christentum und Weltkrieg* (1918); *Die Bergpredigt und die Kultur der Gegenwart* (1920); *Der Aufbau der Volk-skirche* (1921).

In so highly organized a state as Germany, and especially in view of post-war circumstances, there is naturally a danger of the economic history becoming too largely one of economic officialdom and a discussion of technical problems. Hence these studies on the effect of war upon the fundamental beliefs and attitudes as shown in the life of the individual citizen. Only by understanding the changes brought about by the War in the conception of the state and of the duties of the citizen as well as of the man towards his neighbor, can the changes wrought in the economic and social conditions of the nation be properly appreciated.

Professor Baumgarten's monograph describes the effect of the War on the morals of the people, differentiating between the effects shown during the first years of the War and the effects of losing the War, and though it is not possible to draw a clear line between the results of the War by themselves and of the conditions following the treaty of peace, an effort will be made to distinguish war effects proper and after-war phenomena. The first section of the book deals with the general effects of the War on the spiritual life of the nation as shown in the brutalizing of feeling and instinct, the reenforcement of all tendencies to put self-preservation and masterfulness before helpfulness and charity, the shattering of solidarity and the general weakening of sound sexual instincts and rules of life. In the second section the author deals with the effects upon the relation between individuals or groups of individuals and the nation, and upon the relation between older and younger generations, individuals reverting from the ideals of humanity to the barbaric exclusiveness of clan, group, party or trade federation; the new self-centred youth movement opposing itself to the State protection of youthful people and denying any obligation of respect and piety towards their elders and teachers; the weakening of the sense of responsibility towards the coming generation; decline in savings for children; loose marriages, etc. Both the first and the second section will be supported in their conclusions by statistics: sexual offenses, divorce, childless marriages and reduction of birth-rate, illicit practices, bad housing. In the third part Professor Baumgarten describes the effect of these war and post-war conditions upon the relations to other nations: the spread of the belief that there can be no peaceful development of international

life, that the relations of peoples are not regulated by reasonable laws but that *sacro egoismo* must govern the foreign policy of a self-esteeming people, and the intensifying of the *revanche* idea beneath a thin varnish of enforced pacifism, of powerlessness without ethic foundations.

2. *The Effect of the War upon Religion*

By Professor Dr. ERICH FÖRSTER

Professor at University of Frankfurt, and distinguished Protestant theologian.
Author of standard works both theological and ethical;

and

Professor Dr. ARNOLD RADEMACHER

Professor of Theology at the University of Bonn. A representative Catholic theologian and publicist. Author of works on morals and religion and of the relation of the Catholic Church to war problems.

In these two studies, the one by a Protestant and the other by a Catholic writer, an attempt is made to estimate the effects of the War upon the religious life of Germany.

Professor Förster's study is planned in two main divisions, the first part dealing with the church as a contributing element to the national idealism which accepted participation in the War as a patriotic duty. It deals therefore mainly with the church's contribution to national demands. The second part is devoted to the obverse of this picture—the effect of the War upon the church with reference to its form and content and the changed attitude of the people towards cult, clergy and religious outlook generally.

Professor Rademacher's monograph deals similarly in the first part with the manifestations of religious life both at home and in the army during the first phases of the War, the peculiar nature of war-time religious literature, the religious outlook in soldiers' letters, the development of superstition, etc., and the peculiar difficulties of religious ministration in war-time. The social activities of the church are then outlined, especially the efforts to organize movements of the young. A concluding section deals with the effect of the War upon theologians and theology and the situation of Catholicism in post-war Germany.

3. *The Effect of the War upon the Young*

By Dr. WILHELM FLITNER

Docent at the University of Jena; Principal of Volkshochschule of Jena. Author of several recent works dealing with the development of secular education in Germany, and an authoritative observer of the *Jugendbewegung*.

The War came at a time when the German educational system was adjusting itself to new tendencies, manifest most definitely in the movement of German youth for freedom from traditional restraints. The effect of the War itself must therefore be measured against this background. The monograph proceeds to deal

with this problem upon the basis of a careful statistical survey. It then describes the new interests in politics, the results in education of the social revolution due to the War, cultural dangers and possibilities, the movement of German youth (Jugendbewegung) as a unique phenomenon, and the effort of educational authorities to meet the new conditions. The issues of peace and war are here discussed as they shape themselves in the mind of the coming generation of Germany.

THE WAR AND CRIME

By Professor Dr. MORITZ LIEPMANN

Professor of Criminal and International Law in the University of Kiel 1902-1919; University of Hamburg from 1919. Judge of Hamburg Criminal Court; member of the Commission of the Hamburg Senate for Prison Administration. Author of works on the reform of the German jury system (1906-1910); on the Death Penalty (1912); and of an authoritative work on crime and punishment (1912).

This volume will describe the influence of the War on the development of criminal instincts and crime itself. It will deal with war crime in a narrower sense (criminality in the army) as well as with those crimes among the civilian population for which the War can be said to be responsible in an indirect way. It shows the decrease of crime during the first year of the War, a phenomenon explained by the conscription of many would-be criminals, and the increase in crime during the later period of the War when its demoralizing influence made itself felt among the youth of the country as well as among soldiers on leave from the front. A section is devoted to tendencies toward lawlessness which developed as an offset to the extension of government control. The results are largely based upon a comprehensive examination of the available statistics, of which the most important will be quoted.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON POPULATION, INCOME AND STANDARD OF LIVING IN GERMANY

1. *The Effect of the War upon Population: A study in vital statistics*

By Professor RUDOLF MEERWARTH

Professor at the University of Berlin; member of the Economic Council, and of the Prussian Statistical Office. During the war statistical specialist on the General Staff in the Prussian War Office, and in the Imperial Administration for Food Supplies. Author of a manual on economic statistics (1920); etc.

In this study in vital statistics the chief problem is naturally the question of the direct and indirect cost of the War in terms of human life. In addition to the discussion of this problem which is taken up from various angles so as to secure reliable conclusions, the study treats of the movement of population both during the War and in the years immediately following.

2. *The Effect of the War upon Incomes*

By Professor Dr. ADOLF GUNTHER

Professor of Statistics at the University of Innsbruck

A statistical statement of the changes in both the amount and distribution of income and the effect upon the standard of living, in so far as the available statistics permit conclusions to be drawn. The basis of study is the income tax in the different German States before the War and in the German Reich in 1920, statistics of consumption of grain, meat, clothing, etc. and household accounts. A closing section deals with the economic effects of the shifting of income and the disastrous results to the middle classes.

THE GENERAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON PRODUCTION

By Professor MAX SERING

Member of the German Editorial Board. From 1915 the author was Chairman of a Scientific Commission in the Prussian War Ministry which had at its disposal all means to investigate the nature of war economics, and so was directed to set forth the results historically and critically, without regard to political exigencies. After the War the members of this Commission continued their work privately, and these studies form the basis of the present general survey.

The volume begins with a general historical introduction showing the nature of the relatively recent economic development of Germany from an agrarian to an industrial state, with its foreign as well as domestic markets, etc. The first effect of the War upon this industrial system, the cutting off of external supplies, the loss of productive capital outside Germany, and the consequences of the blockade will then be treated in general outlines, carefully articulated with the separate studies dealing with the special industries and production in foodstuffs. The efforts to supply necessities from both occupied territories and scientific devices, and the inevitable development of government control over all the main departments of economic life will be narrated systematically and chronologically. Finally there will be a synthetic statement of the general effects of these conditions and measures, closing with a statement of the new industrial outlook of Germany as an indication of the extent of the total displacement from the economic pressures of the World War.

THE WAR AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL

1. *State Control and De-Control*

By Professor Dr. H. GÖPPERT

Professor of Public Law, University of Bonn; Wirklicher Geheimer Rat; formerly Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Reichswirtschaftsamt and Secretary of State in the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In Germany as elsewhere, state control over industry and commerce (Zwangswirtschaft) had not been foreseen or prepared in peace-time nor was it systemati-

cally built up when the War began to reveal the need for it. It had to be improvised as from day to day the pressure of events made the taking over of the control of important businesses by the state authorities more and more inevitable. This was done in a haphazard way, and sometimes at very short notice. The methods employed for establishing state control changed very quickly and often. Professor Göppert's volume shows how, point by point, war-time necessities forced this control upon the economic machinery of the nation. It then analyzes the essential points of the change in productive activities, leaving the details to be filled in by the monographs on single industries in Dr. Bücher's volume.

The second part deals with the preparations for de-control and the first stages of its realization as far as it has been effected. There is still a good deal of *Zwangswirtschaft* left.

2. *The Supply of Raw Materials Under Government Control*

By Dr. A. KOETH

Minister of Political Economy for the Reich in the Stresemann Cabinet, and one of the leading organizers of the state control of industry. During the War associated with Dr. Walter Rathenau in the organization of the Raw Materials Department of the War Office. Perhaps the only leading statesman who could give a comprehensive and authoritative statement of the development and working of this central branch of German Government control.

The well-known scheme originated by Dr. Rathenau for meeting the effect of the blockade upon the supply of raw materials by an intensive and all-embracing organization to control the supply of such materials from home sources and from the occupied territories, is the subject of this volume. The organization of the administration will be treated in slight detail and the chief emphasis will be upon the effect of this vast concentration of supply upon the economic structure of Central Europe. The volume therefore is not a contribution to military history but to the effect of the War upon the normal economic life of the countries concerned.

3. *Economic Cooperation with the Allies of Germany, and the Government Organization of Supplies*

By Dr. W. FRISCH

Director of the Dresdener Bank; in 1906 appointed to the staff of the Ministry of Commerce, later substitute State Commissioner with the Berlin Bourse; since 1915 Geheimer Regierungsrat at the Ministry of the Interior. During the War managing head of the Zentral Einkaufsgesellschaft (Z.E.G.), the central government office controlling internal commerce; during the peace negotiations on the staff of the Foreign Office. Author of *Die Organisations-bestrebungen der Arbeiter in der deutschen Tabak-industrie* (1905).

The effect of the war-time isolation of Germany upon its economic supplies and the means taken to increase the internal output. The author depicts the economic situation at the opening of the War, recalling the advice of Albert Ballin

to establish a central organization for the supply of foodstuffs; and the establishment in January, 1915 of the Zentral-Einkaufsgesellschaft (Z.E.G.). The increased scarcity of foodstuffs with the entry of Italy into the War and the growing efficiency of the hostile blockade brought forth an extension of the field of the Z.E.G. which is depicted here with all its varied activity. At first there was a tendency to permit private commerce in foodstuffs, but from the end of the year 1915 the state monopoly extended more and more in the effort to control and keep open those neutral markets which were still available and to maintain tolerable prices for commodities. This led to the negotiations for a Kartell with Austria and Hungary to secure the foodstuffs from Rumania and Bulgaria until the entrance of Rumania into the War. Further negotiations with Austria and Hungary are given in detail down to the establishment of peace with Russia. The volume offers a picture of the organization of the work of the Z.E.G. as it had grown at the end of the War both in Berlin and throughout the whole country; perhaps the greatest single economic war-time organization of the Central Powers.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

1. *Belgium and Northern France*

By DR. JAHN

2. *Rumania and the Ukraine*

By DR. MANN

3. *Poland and the Baltic*

By DR. W. VON KRIES

and

FREIHERR VON GAYL

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON GERMAN COMMERCE

By Professor Dr. W. WIEDENFELD

Ministerialdirektor in the Foreign Office; Ambassador Extraordinary to the Sowjet Republic, 1920-1922; Professor of Political Economy, University of Leipzig.

With the development of the blockade against the Central European Powers it became more and more evident how in world economics the activities of an unfettered trade and the independence of prices from state control belonged, with the unrestricted exchange of goods over the whole world, to the same order of things everywhere. It was not the predilection of Government offices but the inevitable and hard realities of war economics which force a state control over the distribution of goods and the fixing of prices, and the abandonment of free trade.

The effects of these state measures are described in regard to all the more important kinds of goods. The two great groups of war materials and articles of

common use are treated separately; in the first group, raw materials and munitions, in the second group, foodstuffs and textiles are dealt with. It appears, on the whole, that the official regulations, necessary though they were, proved insufficient to the task set for them, and did not compensate for their bad effects by an elimination of inequalities in the distribution of goods with the resultant making and losing of fortunes. The lesson is then forced home by a detailed study of the history of the effects of the War upon German commerce, how those effects are a necessary consequence of every system of war economics and not merely the result of mere blundering of officers and officials, so that it is already possible to say that the experience of the last war will not suffice to exclude similar results arising from a similar state of things in future wars. There is no other lesson to be learned from these facts than that to avoid the consequences we must avoid war itself.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON SHIPPING AND RAILWAYS

1. *The War and German Shipping*

By Dr. E. ROSENBAUM

Author of the *Bibliography of German Literature*

This monograph is planned to form part of a volume dealing with the effect of the War upon the transport system of Germany in general. Although the actual history of German shipping is slight, owing to the blockade, the effect of the War upon one of the major industries of Germany is here dealt with statistically and descriptively, and the study closes with a section on post-war conditions and their relation to economic recovery.

2. *The War and German Railways*

(to be arranged)

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR UPON GERMAN INDUSTRY

By GEHEIMRAT HERMANN BÜCHER

Member of the German Editorial Board
with the assistance of specialists

The treatment of this important subject falls into two main divisions, the first dealing primarily with the effect of the war upon the functioning of German industry, and the second with its effect upon industrial organization.

The first part opens with a general view of the development of German industry, the peculiar characteristics which led to its great extension, and the way in which the War emphasized the necessity of a peace-time basis for so vast and complicated a structure. The War itself is considered, not as a military event, but as a disturbance of economic processes absorbing both supplies and productions of industry. The influence upon production of the limitations of raw material is then considered, industry by industry. After this detailed analysis

there follows a general survey of the results of these results of the War upon German industry as a whole.

The second part deals with the organization of industry, describes the formation and outlines the history of cartels, syndicates, and the compulsory organization of the war-time. This history is followed through the post-war period in an authoritative account of the influence of the War upon industrial organization. The subject is then treated in detail dealing with individual concerns and the formation of great industrial companies, the relation of industry to the state and the problems of labor are all considered from the standpoint of the organization of big business. Finally, the whole work closes with a section estimating the total effects of the War upon this most important branch of German national economy.

THE WAR AND GERMAN LABOR UNIONS

By Mr. PAUL UMBREIT

Editor of *Korrespondenzblatt der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands*, author of many books, pamphlets and essays on questions of trade unionism, state insurance, etc., e.g., *Bedeutung und Aufgaben der Gewerkschaftskartelle* (1903); *Die Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung* (1905); *Die gegnerischen Gewerkschaften in Deutschland* (1906); *Die Arbeitslosenversicherung in Reich, Staat und Gemeinde* (1911); *Vom Umlernen während des Krieges* (1915); *25 Jahre deutscher Gewerkschaftsbewegung 1890-1915* (1915); *Sozialpolitische Arbeiterforderungen und Gewerkschaften* (1918); *Das Betriebsrategesetz* (third ed., 1920). Member of Reichswirtschaftsrat since 1920, of the Bundesvorstand des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes since 1919 and of many ministerial committees on questions of labor law and social policy.

Mr. ADAM STEGERWALD

President of the German Federation of Labor Unions and the Joint Federation of Christian Labor Unions of Germany; Editor of the daily paper *Der Deutsche*; President of the Supervisory Board of the German Volksbank (a working man's industrial savings institution); member of the German Reichstag; from March, 1919 to November, 1921, Prussian Minister for Social Welfare; from April to November, 1921, Prime Minister of Prussia. Author among other works of *Gewerkschaftliche Studien in England*, *Arbeiterschaft und politische Zukunftsentwicklung*.

Mr. ANTON ERKELENZ

Member of Reichstag, leader of the Hirsch-Duncker Trade Unions (Trade unions belonging to the Liberal section);

and

Ex-Chancellor GUSTAV BAUER

Member of the German Editorial Board

A volume on the effect of the War upon German trade unions by the leaders of the three great branches of the trade union movement—the Catholic, Socialist, and Liberal groups, to which will be added a section on the government control of labor in war-time by ex-Chancellor Gustav Bauer.

After a short survey of the legal position of workingmen and their unions in Germany before the War, this volume describes the social and economic effect of the War on labor and on the structural and political setting of the trade unions. Particular attention is paid to the influence of the War upon working hours, health conditions, state insurance for workers and to the effects of the *Hilfsdienstgesetz*. The concluding chapters deal with the reconstruction of normal labor conditions after the War, beginning with the first preparations made in 1917, with special emphasis on the effects of de-control. The present-day position of the trade unions in their relation to the *Betriebsrate* (councils of working men), the Economic Council of the Empire and the communist attempt at organization is discussed in the last chapter.

The volume is edited and for the greater part written by Herr Umbreit, but special trade union and political questions will be dealt with by the other contributors.

THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE LABORING CLASSES DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

1. *The War and the German Working Man*

By Ex-Minister EDWARD H. R. DAVID

Founder, Social Democratic *Mitteldeutsche Sonntagszeitung* at Giessen, 1893; editor, *Mainzer Volkszeitung*, 1896-1897; member, Parliament of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 1896-1908; Under-Secretary of State in German Foreign Office, October, 1918; First President of National Assembly in Weimar. February, 1919, and member of Government as Minister for Home Affairs.

A general social history by an acknowledged authority. Leaving aside the treatment of labor politics for the volume devoted to the history of the labor unions, this monograph describes the influence of the War upon the outlook and attitude of mind of the German laboring classes. It describes the effect of war industry upon family life and social relationships. A descriptive and sociological survey of the life of the mass of the German industrial population, duly articulated with the more technical studies.

2. *The War and Wages*

By Professor Dr. WALDEMAR ZIMMERMANN

Professor of Statistics at the University of Hamburg

This is a statistical study of the effect of the War upon the income of the working classes, showing the tendency of the War to increase wages beyond the standard set under peace-time conditions. The study furnishes a statistical base for judging of the delusive nature of war-time prosperity by a detailed analysis of incomes both nominal and real. The study forms a counterpart to that by Professor Adolf Gunther.

FOOD SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURE

1. *The War and the Agricultural Population*

By Professor MAX SERING

Member of the German Editorial Board

This monograph deals mainly with the effects of the War upon the rural population of Germany. It describes the methods of landholding prior to the War, organizations for credit for agricultural industries, cooperative institutions, and statistics and structure of mortgage holding, etc. A section follows devoted to the agricultural laborer, migration, colonization, and wage problems. After this general description, the monograph shows the effect of the War in detail upon the whole agricultural organization, the compulsory cultivation and improvement of the soil and increases of area under cultivation; the legal basis of government control, etc. This phase of the study is considered in the light of the parallel monograph on agricultural food supplies. A closing section will deal with the effects of the War on rural life as shown in the period after the War; the relatively less serious effects upon the agricultural classes as contrasted with the industrial population; the problem of production with a shifting currency; the strengthening of democratic ideas leading to a new basis of landholding, and the legal rights of the agricultural laborer.

2. *Food Supply during the War*

By Professor Dr. A. SKALWEIT

Professor of Political Economy, Universities of Giessen 1913-1923, Bonn 1921-1923, Kiel since 1923; Departmental Head in the Food Ministry and the Ministry of National Economy 1916-1919. Author of *Getreidehandelspolitik Friedrichs d. Grossen* (Acta Borussia) (1911); *Agrarpolitik* (1923).

The first part of this monograph describes the main periods of German food supply: pre-war conditions; period of scarcity caused by speculation, with the beginning of state control over prices and distribution of food; and period of absolute want of food, with the completion of state control. In the second part the governmental organization of food supply is described: the law of August 4, 1914 (*Ermächtigungsgesetz*) the (*Reichspreisstelle*) and the (*Kriegsernährungsamt*). A third part deals with the general measures for securing a sufficient supply of food, and regulating its distribution (question of the "Selbstversorger" and "Schwerarbeiter") and with the steps taken against profiteering and illegal trade (*Schleichhandel*), while in the fourth part the state control over the different kinds of food supply (corn, flour, bread; peas and beans; potatoes; vegetables and fruit; sugar and saccharine; groceries; beer and spirits; cattle, meat, fish; eggs; milk and milk products and fodderstuffs) is described in detail. The volume closes with a discussion of the effects and successes of state control in this direction.

3. *Food Statistics of the War Period*

By Professor Dr. ERNST WAGEMANN

Lecturer, Colonial Institute, Hamburg, 1908-1911, Berlin University, 1914; Head of Department in the Ministry of Food, 1916; Vortragender Rat in the Ministry of National Economy, 1919; author of: *Britisch-westindische wirtschafts politik* (1909); *Die wirtschaftsverfassung der Republik Chile* (1913); *Die Nahrungswirtschaft des Auslands* (1917).

This short study gives the statistics of food administration during the War. In the first part the author, after explaining the calorimetric method used in his statistics deals with the amount of home production, imports and consumption in Germany both before and during the War, and shows the food balance as it changed in consequence of the War. The second part gives the statistics of prices during the three periods of August, 1914—first months 1915; 1915 to May, 1916; May, 1916, to end of 1918, and tries to formulate the economic laws governing these changes in the movement of the index and the interdependence of prices. As a conclusion the author tries to establish a gold mark balance of the food cost at the beginning and towards the end of the War.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON GERMAN FINANCE

1. *The Effect of the War upon Currency and Banking*

By Professor Dr. HERMANN SCHUMACHER

Professor of Political Economy, University of Berlin, 1917; organizer and director of the High School of Commerce in Cologne, 1901-1904; Professor of Economics at the University of Bonn, 1904-1917; Exchange Professor in America (Columbia University), 1906-07. During the War consulting economist in the Prussian Ministry of Finance. Among his publications are: *Geschichte der deutschen Bankliteratur im 19ten Jahrhundert* (1908); *Ursachen der Geldkrisis* (1908); *Die deutsche Geldverfassung und ihre Reform* (1910); *Die Westdeutsche Eisenindustrie und die Moselkanalisierung* (1910); *Weltwirtschaftliche Studien* (1911).

The book opens with a survey of the German monetary and banking system before the War. The peculiar features in its organization and working are pointed out in contrast to other countries. The first part of the volume then outlines the history of the monetary system of Germany during the War. The former credit organization having been destroyed, cash payments were required everywhere; Treasury bills were substituted for private bills of exchange as the main basis of the issue of bank notes; new credit organizations, especially the Darlehnskassen and the gold and silver coins extracted from circulation enlarged Reichsbank funds although the redemption of bank notes in gold had been stopped and paper currency introduced.

In the private banking business, to the description of which the second chapter proceeds, no fundamental changes took place during the War. The process of concentration of the previous twenty-five years increased slightly and the banking business preserved in almost all branches its former form. The main alterations

were the cessation of almost all international banking relations and the replacement of the issue of shares and bonds by the issue of war loans and by the discounting of Treasury bills. Thus the banks became to a large extent agents of the financial organization of the Reich.

After a careful analysis of inflation as an after effect of the War and a description of the post-war development of the Reichsbank, the volume closes with a section upon the development of private banking in Germany under post-war conditions, showing how the decline of the large banks and the growth of smaller new ones was largely dependent upon the liquidation of German banks in foreign countries. The effect of this in the competition between the new and the old banks upon the whole development of German banking and its position in the economic life of the nation.

2. *German Public Finance during the War*

By Professor Dr. WALTER LOTZ

Professor of Political Economy, University of Munich; author, among other works, of *Finanzwissenschaft* (1917), and of *Valuta und öffentliche Finanzen in Deutschland*, Bd. 164 I der *Schriften des Vereins für Sozial-politik* (1923).

This is an important volume by a competent authority. The introductory chapter is a survey of income, expenditure, debt and budget law of the Empire, the states and municipalities of Germany for the year 1914. In the following chapters the author deals with war expenditure and the means by which it was met. The bearing of war finance on the Imperial, state and municipal budgets, on currency and on the budget law of the Empire is described. The volume concludes with a survey of the conditions of German public finance at the end of the War.

SCANDINAVIAN SERIES

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON SWEDEN

A series of studies edited and with an introduction

By Professor ELI F. HECKSCHER

Member of the Scandinavian Editorial Board

I

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE SWEDISH PEOPLE

1. *General Introduction*

By Professor ELI F. HECKSCHER

Summing up the results of the whole investigation, i.e., the fundamental factors in the economic and social developments of war time; the general cost of war to Sweden (illusory character of war-time wealth); results as to success and failure of state interference; probable influence upon the future conditions of the people and its industry.

2. *The Effect of the War upon Swedish Agriculture and Food Supply*

By Mr. CARL MANNERFELT

Chief of Bureau at the Ministry of Agriculture, and Inspector of Small Holdings. Formerly Secretary to the State Food Supply Board (during the War) and representative of the Swedish Government in some British Prize Court cases.

A general view of the situation of the country in relation to food supply, showing a dependence on imports as to cereals for half the consumption of wheat and an eighth of rye, as well as manure and fodder, but on the other hand an excess of animal food. Next will be described the effects of the War, creating what amounted at times to a virtual food blockade, and the measures of the Government to meet the situation, maximum prices, the rationing system and the state monopoly of food supply, as well as the encouragement given to cereal production. The working of this system will be analyzed, the attitude of consumers and producers to it, the illicit trade in food, the price movements, and the direction of agricultural development. After this general account some aspects of it will be taken up for chronological and sectional treatment, including the winding up of war-time food economics.

3. *The Effect of the War upon Swedish Industry*

By Mr. OLOF EDSTRÖM

of the Swedish Ministry of Commerce. Formerly Secretary to the State Board of Industry (during the War) and editor of a report on its work, 1914-1920 in two volumes. Has also published (in Swedish) a study of the cement industry.

After a short statement of industrial conditions on the eve of the War, the narrative falls into three clearly defined periods. First, the general dislocation caused by the outbreak of the War, industry however soon recovering and rapidly expanding under the stimulation of war demands in 1915-16, with trade comparatively unhampered. Then follows the effects of the Allied blockade in the summer of 1916 and the unlimited submarine warfare from February, 1917; increasing scarcity of war materials, and the devices for meeting this. Far-reaching consequences in all directions of Swedish economic life; wages of unskilled labor, price level, etc. General view of industrial production during 1917-18; the reason for its decline in spite of rising prices and apparent boom in trade. Finally, the history of the period after the cessation of hostilities will be outlined; and lessons from different lines of state policy considered.

4. *The Effect of the War upon the Working Classes*

By Mr. OTTO JÄRTE

Chief of bureau at the Ministry of Social Affairs. Formerly a member of the State Board on Unemployment and of the Royal Commission on Economic Preparedness in Time of War. Writer on trade unions, labor questions and social policy.

This study begins with an account of the measures taken to deal with the large increase of unemployment as the anticipated effect of the war; traces the situation as it developed in the very opposite sense. The new conditions are then

analyzed, the great inrush of agricultural labor into the cities and industries as well as the unprecedented improvement in the position of unskilled in comparison with skilled labor. The situation will be studied from the point of view of the working men themselves, the change in nominal and real wages, and the attitude and influence of trade unions, as well as the character of the very moderate amount of relief work which took place. A general view of the changes in the occupations of the people will be given, and also an analysis of the influence of the War upon the attitude and outlook of the working classes in a country with a high standard of elementary education and strong labor unions which remained outside the stimulus and depression of actual warfare. After this somewhat full treatment of the leading factors of war-time social history, the unprecedented unemployment following upon the end of the War (the "Peace Crisis"), the measures taken to meet it and its almost complete disappearance in 1922-1923 will be briefly outlined. Lastly, a separate part of this section will discuss the housing question and urban rent legislation, up to its total abolishment in 1923.

II

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON SWEDISH FINANCE AND COMMERCE

1. *The Effect of the War upon Currency and Finance*

By Professor ELI F. HECKSCHER

The currency history of Sweden during the War has created more widespread interest outside the country than any other aspect of her war-time economics on account of the gold embargo policy, resulting in a rise in the international value of Swedish money far above gold import point. All the principal factors dominating Swedish currency history will be worked out. The success and failure of the policy of keeping up the value of money in Sweden in the face of international inflation, the rate of interest, the credits given by exporters and banks to the belligerents, the influence of the financial policy of the state, and the reaction of velocity in circulation and scarcity of commodities upon the value of money. Next, the influence of inflation upon the direction of production and upon the changes in the distribution of capital and income will be studied. The short reaction in 1918-19, followed by a new boom, and then the great deflation in 1920-22 come up for treatment; the comparative stability of money and prices reached in the last year will end this part of the narrative. The moratorium and other secondary issues will, however, be briefly noticed.

The history of public finance will be somewhat less exhaustively treated than currency developments of the state budget. On the income side will be shown the big turnover from "indirect" to "direct" taxation, the unexpected yield of excess profits duties, but also the unforeseen reaction of these taxes upon production and the illusory character of a great deal of assessments and payment of taxes as a result of the changes in the value of money; lastly the comparatively small amount of war-time borrowing. On the expenditure side will be considered the results of

all-embracing government regulation to the finances of the state and municipalities, as well as the problem of salaries of Government officials under the influence of inflation. The reversal of the whole situation after the War will then be explained, in connection with the reaction setting in against the expansion of state action and state establishments.

2. *The War and Swedish Commerce*

By Mr. KURT BERGENDAL

Consul General and Chief of Section at the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Formerly Secretary and member of the State Board of Commerce (during the War).
Formerly Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance.

This deals with one of the principal factors determining the supply of food-stuffs and raw materials and deeply influencing Swedish currency and credit conditions. The different (economic) agreements with the Allied Powers, the Central Powers, and the Neutrals as to the treatment of imports and exports, tonnage, and credits will be given and explained as far as they have been made public. Particular notice will be taken of the cooperation of the three Scandinavian countries in the economic field during the War. The important internal legislation, giving effect to the policy pursued by the Swedish Government and the agreements entered into with other countries, will be discussed in its bearings upon the economic life of the country.

Annexed to this section will be a brief analysis (by Professor Heckscher) of actual trade development, taken as a whole, in so far as this does not come within the compass of the different sections of the first volume. This will be more or less in the shape of a digest of official trade statistics.

NORWAY AND THE WORLD WAR

An Economic History

By Dr. WILHELM KEILHAU

Assistant Professor at the University of Christiania; consultant member of the Nobel (Peace Prize) Committee; former managing director of the Norwegian Air Traffic Co. Scientific Publications: (in Norwegian): *Legal Basis of Norwegian Waterpower Concessions* (1914); *Outline of Economics* (1916); *Elements of Law* (1916); *The Theory of Rent* (1916); *The Report of the Royal Commission on Grain Monopoly* (1918). (in German): *Die Wertungslehre; Versuch einer exakten Beschreibung der Ökonomischen Grundbeziehungen* (1923).

A historical chronological survey of the general effects of the World War upon the economic life of Norway. After a short narrative of the development of the country during the hundred years of peace from 1814 up to 1914, leading up to the conditions of production and trade at the outbreak of the War, the volume treats the war period in detail, showing how industry and shipping under the pressure of the blockade brought surprising if precarious profits, which led to false conclusions.

Then mistaken ideas as to the duration of the War and an optimistic belief in the benefits of the coming peace, shared by both Government and business men, resulted in a short-sighted economic policy and the speedy loss of most of the war-time profits. The history is outlined on this background. After a statement of the new social problems due to the War, the author concludes by a statement of the balance of gain and loss; discussing the effects of the World War upon his country in the moral as well as the economic sphere.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON DENMARK

By Dr. EINAR COHN

Editor of the Danish Journal of Political Economy; on the staff of Statistical Department of Danish Civil Service; during the War he held important positions in the Administration of Food Regulation. Author of a study on the economic effects of the War of 1864, written for the Carnegie Endowment. Editor of *National Økonomisk Tidsskrift*.

This is a general study of the economic and social effects of the War upon Denmark arranged topically rather than chronologically so as to make clear the varying effect of the War in different aspects of national business and policy. It is of special interest in that, although neutral, Denmark was thrown to some extent into the economic war between the Central Powers and the Allies. Special attention will be paid to food policies, price control, public finance, and labor regulations. The volume will contain as well the short monograph on the effects of the war upon Iceland noted below.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON ICELAND

By Mr. THORSTEIN THORSTEINSSON

Chief of Icelandic Statistical Office

This small monograph, which will be articulated with the volume on the history of Denmark, will be of considerable interest as showing the repercussion of the War upon the distant and isolated economy of these Danish possessions. It is planned in general along the same lines as the larger Scandinavian studies.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS REVIEWS

The published volumes of the Economic and Social History of the War have continued to receive in every case most favorable book reviews from the British press. It is a remarkable fact that of the first twelve volumes to appear (the last two volumes have not yet had time to be noticed in the press) not one has received an unfavorable review, although the volumes have been noticed at length in most leading English periodicals. The most that has been said in criticism of them has reference to their documentary character and the fact that they are not written primarily for the casual reader and in some instances have seemed over-cautious in statement where a more partisan or less weighty treatment of the subject in hand would be more interesting. The later book reviews almost uniformly contain eulogistic comments on the series as a whole, and the fact that a volume under review forms a part of it has generally been taken as a guaranty that it is authoritative. Upon the whole, so far as the British book reviews go the series has been more than justified.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE SERIES

No doubt the history to be based on this mass of information will be the most exhaustive record of the Great War, or of any particular period in the life of the world, ever published. It will be a prodigy of industry, a marvel of public spirit, a priceless service to future generations. What would students today not give for such a chronicle of some momentous epoch in the far past?—*The Globe*, Toronto, December 18, 1923.

These series of books are valuable compendiums of facts on all phases of war history; and as they are provided with good indexes they ought to be an inexhaustible source of reference. . . . —*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, August 2, 1923.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN WAR

By SIR THOMAS MIDDLETON

Sir Thomas Middleton's monograph . . . is pretty certain to rank as the standard work on the subject, and, further, to provide a handbook for British students of agriculture for some time to come. It contains a mass of most useful statistics, and some warnings, not too bluntly expressed, as to how not to do it, for the future.—*Economist*, May 12, 1923.

LABOUR IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY

By G. D. H. COLE

We can recommend the book to that ever-growing body of serious readers who are seeking the facts on which to base sound judgments.—*South Wales Argus*, October 24, 1923.

His book is an important contribution, for it is written with a considerable amount of inside knowledge of the movements that occurred on the Labour side in the critical events which he narrates; and he shows that sound sense of proportion which we believe he shares with the great masses of the workpeople of this country, in recognising that the tragedy of 1921 was essentially

a consequence of the economic dislocation of the Great War, and not an episode in a desperate class struggle.—*Economist*, November 10, 1923.

As a clear narrative of the events of these crowded years—which include the miners' post-war demands, the Coal Commission, the nationalisation struggle, the disastrous three months' stoppage, the wages agreement, and the collapse of the industry—Mr. Cole's book could hardly be bettered. His discussion of the failure of the Triple Alliance is particularly illuminating.—*Manchester Guardian*, November 22, 1923.

Mr. Cole has a definite point of view throughout his work, but he has faithfully collected the facts . . . Mr. Cole has performed a useful task competently, and opponents and friends alike will find this volume very helpful if not absolutely necessary.—*Current Opinion*, December, 1923.

It certainly places upon the canvas a picture of labour ideals and tribulations during the war that is correct in all essential details and forms a valuable record of events.—*Colliery Guardian*, December 14, 1923.

Mr. Cole's book comes opportunely. He sets out with extreme clarity the history of labour in the mining industry during the war period and during the more important period of Government control that followed the Armistice and ended with the disastrous national stoppage of 1921. The present trouble has its roots in the settlement of that stoppage, and Mr. Cole's explanation of how the agreement came to be made will be of great help in understanding the new phases of the controversy.—*Manchester Guardian Commercial*, January, 1924.

Mr. Cole's latest book . . . is of quite a high order. It is a history, not a mere chronicle. Moreover, it is not a history of a trade union, but of a particular struggle, and is delimited consequently by real and not conventional lines. . . . Not only has Mr. Cole approached the question with more understanding and much greater objectivity than do most historians when they touch on the Labour struggle; but his treatment of the subject is so clear and his style so pleasant as to make it a book, not merely for the student, but for the ordinary citizen. It is both refreshing and surprising . . . to have the facts summarised for us concisely and readably.—*Challenge*, January 18, 1924.

TRADE UNIONISM AND MUNITIONS

By G. D. H. COLE

Mr. G. D. H. Cole makes an interesting and well-documented study of the changes brought about by the war in the industries which were directly engaged in making munitions—changes which, as the work shows, were typical of developments more general in the relations between skilled and less skilled workers in other lines of industry.—*The Scotsman*, May 3, 1923.

The story of the official labour organisations under the Munitions Acts is told with admirable clearness and objectivity.—*The Challenge*, August 31, 1923.

This volume deals with labour in the munitions industries during the war, and will be found to afford much interesting reading, inasmuch as peace in the munitions industries was one of the chief bulwarks on the "home front."—*Chamber of Commerce Journal*, September 7, 1923.

WORKSHOP ORGANISATION

By G. D. H. COLE

The author disclaims having made any attempt to write a definitive history of the war-time workshop movement, but he has certainly succeeded in making a very valuable addition, not only to this unique Carnegie Endowment series, but also to the general literature of the economic aspect of the war and of the Labour movement.—*Syren and Shipping*, May 23, 1923.

This is a volume in the admirable series of monographs on the Economic History of the War . . . and an exceptionally interesting one. Mr. Cole describes impartially as an historian, not as a theorist. His book is one that serious students of Trade Unionism and workers' control must master.—*New Leader*, June 1, 1923.

Mr. Cole deals with his subject simply as a chronicler. He recognises that it is still too early to draw conclusions, and he seeks to collect and to record so that the historian of the future, in writing the economic history of the war years, shall have accurate material on which to work.—*Manchester Guardian*, June 5, 1923.

LABOUR SUPPLY AND REGULATION

By HUMBERT WOLFE

A noteworthy contribution to the important Economic and Social History of the World War. . . . In a series of this kind no volume is more essential than one devoted to the organisation of the civilian "man-power" of the nation, and no one is more competent to write such a volume than Mr. Humbert Wolfe.—*Economist*, December 29, 1923.

The story Mr. Wolfe has told is the record of the most impressive experiment in industrial organisation this country has ever witnessed, and as such it ought not to lie forgotten.—*Economist*, December 29, 1923.

Much of the volume, particularly the chapter relating to the strikes of 1916 and 1917, is of real historical interest from the Trade Union point of view.—*Labour Magazine*, August, 1923.

Written in an able and illuminating style by Mr. Humbert Wolfe, it treats a highly interesting and extremely important subject in a manner which sheds light on many little-known aspects of the problem of man-power during time of war.—*Syren and Shipping*, August 1, 1923.

It is an ably written and valuable report on the supply and regulation of labour for national necessities during the war. The author is one of the principal Assistant Secretaries of the Ministry of Labour, and his aim has been to make the book "impersonal and uncontroversial." In that he has succeeded, while contriving to make his presentation of the "plain facts entirely readable."—*Birmingham Post*, August 7, 1923.

It is interesting; to the student of the industrial side of the war as to the future historian it will be essential.—*Times Literary Supplement*, August 9, 1923.

Mr. Wolfe has succeeded, where so many have failed, in eliminating his personality, and in writing a monograph which is ideal from the standpoint of the purpose of this series—the collection of material on special subjects as a preliminary to broader treatment of the war as a whole. He so uses the facts of which through his connection with the Ministry of Munitions he had first hand knowledge, as to leave the reader convinced that every step was the inevitable outcome of the precedent circumstances. A picture of the principle of evolution at work is presented.—*Glasgow Herald*, August 16, 1923.

A book of human interest and charm and grace of diction which in other less gifted hands might have become merely a stodgy collection of dull statistics annotated in Blue-Book English.—*Sunday Times*, August 19, 1923.

It was a colossal task to produce coherent narratives of events and negotiations which were often as chaotic as the motives and causes which gave rise to the industrial problems of the war. To its accomplishment Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Cole have brought highly-trained faculties of selection, condensation, and lucid arrangement, and the merits of their work far outweigh the defects.—*The Daily News*, August 21, 1923.

Mr. Wolfe has performed the incredibly difficult feat of presenting an orderly narrative of the confused efforts of various Ministers and various Departments to find and retain workers for the munition industry without depriving the Army of able-bodied men. He explains, clearly and on the whole fairly, the wages question.—*The Spectator*, August 25, 1923.

A survey of State action, the book, as a contribution to economic and social history, is to be read along with the two volumes by Mr. G. D. Cole, *Trade Unionism and Munitions* and *Workshop Organisation*, already published in the same series. The three volumes must be classed among the really enlightening books dealing with the war and its reactions on the national life.—*Birmingham Post*, August 7, 1923.

WAR FINANCES IN THE NETHERLANDS UP TO 1918

By M. J. VAN DER FLIER

It is a really valuable contribution to demography and the history of public finance.—*The Economist*, January 26, 1924.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1924

Assets		
Investments		
United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.	\$5,000,000.00	
United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Registered 5% Gold Bonds.	5,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00
Property and equipment		
Real estate		
Administration buildings and site.	\$184,000.00	
Building and site, Paris, France.	137,250.24	
Furniture and fixtures.	26,335.03	
Library.	45,269.23	392,854.50
Income receivable		
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series A, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1924) ...	\$62,500.00	
Interest on \$5,000,000.00 United States Steel Corporation, Series C, Gold Bonds (accrued to March 31, 1924) ...	20,833.33	83,333.33
Cash on hand.		129,523.16
Excess of appropriations over revenue.		154,895.96
		<u>\$10,760,606.95</u>
Liabilities		
Endowment.		\$10,000,000.00
Income appropriated for property and equipment.		392,854.50
Unexpended appropriations to June 30, 1924:		
Unallotted.	\$63,164.19	
Allotted, but unexpended.	346,754.93	
	<u>\$409,919.12</u>	
Less: Income receivable to June 30, 1924, applicable thereagainst		
Interest on the Endowment. \$125,000.00		
Interest on bank deposits. 500.00		
	<u>125,500.00</u>	
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1924		284,419.12
Accrued on interest due August 31, 1924.		83,333.33
		<u>\$10,760,606.95</u>

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924

Receipts		
Interest on the Endowment to February 28, 1924. . .		\$500,000.00
Interest on bank deposits		
With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to March 31, 1924.	\$894.91	
With the Guaranty Trust Company, Paris Office, to December 25, 1923.	146.81	
With the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, to June 30, 1923.	45.00	
		1,086.72
Sales of publications.		1,677.13
Refunds		
Latin-American Exchange, 1917.	\$50.00	
Conference of English-speaking Teachers, 1921 .	6,000.00	
American Association for International Conciliation, 1922.	9,300.00	
International visits of representative men, 1922	5,000.00	20,350.00
		\$523,113.85
Disbursements		
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries.	\$27,023.64	
Stationery and office expenses		
Stationery.	\$526.94	
Furniture.	609.71	
Postage.	153.44	
Freight and express.	17.48	
Telegrams.	61.47	
Printing and binding.	1,207.84	
Repairs.	39.19	
Miscellaneous.	524.15	
		3,140.22
Maintenance of headquarters		
Taxes and water rent.	\$4,293.13	
Fuel and lighting.	1,509.03	
Telephone.	384.45	
Messengers and janitor.	2,155.00	
Repairs.	831.60	
Miscellaneous.	106.65	
		9,279.86
Traveling expenses.	697.92	
Retirement fund.	4,537.56	
		\$44,679.20

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924
Continued

SUNDRY PURPOSES		
Library and Information Bureau		
Salaries.....	\$5,294.20	
Books, subscriptions and bindings.....	\$2,782.36	
Furniture and fixtures....	85.95	
Miscellaneous.....	472.94	
	<u>3,341.25</u>	
		\$8,635.45
Translating Bureau, salaries.....		5,381.07
Employees' Annuities.....		1,818.63
Distribution of publications.....		3,268.06
Year Book.....		5,711.81
		<u>\$24,815.02</u>
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION		
Expenses of the Division in New York		
Salaries.....	\$8,175.02	
Rent.....	1,375.00	
Stationery.....	472.24	
Furniture.....	206.70	
Postage.....	101.20	
Freight and express.....	24.67	
Telegrams.....	79.48	
Fuel and lighting.....	516.57	
Telephone.....	168.04	
Books and publications.....	217.57	
Printing and binding.....	643.62	
Repairs.....	233.97	
Miscellaneous.....	548.92	
	<u>\$12,763.00</u>	
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....		5,113.38
Work through the European Bureau.....		4,326.50
Interamerican Division.....		12,333.62
Latin-American Exchange.....		18,879.70
American Association for International Conciliation..		17,900.00
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents.....		6,625.00
International Arbitration League.....		886.27
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....		4,459.94
American Peace Society.....		8,396.53
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union...		5,500.00
Institute of International Education.....		2,006.40
Relations between France and Germany.....		3,641.25
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors.....		1,215.00
		<u>104,046.59</u>

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924

Continued

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY		
Expenses of the Division in New York		
Salaries.....	\$1,650.00	
Extra clerical assistance.....	187.50	
Stationery.....	57.52	
Furniture.....	48.24	
Postage.....	52.73	
Freight and express.....	21.75	
Telegrams.....	86.01	
Telephone.....	42.59	
Books and publications.....	52.59	
Miscellaneous.....	16.25	
		\$2,215.18
Economic and Social History of the World War....		13,262.49
Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards.....		13,670.83
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators.....		11,276.37
Japanese Research Committee.....		3,454.68
Printing publications.....		28,207.05
Translations.....		1,125.00
		73,211.60
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW		
Salaries.....		\$7,575.00
Office expenses		
Stationery.....	\$203.22	
Furniture.....	69.90	
Postage.....	115.55	
Freight and express.....	51.65	
Telegrams.....	240.33	
Books and publications.....	2.50	
Printing and binding.....	43.49	
Repairs.....	22.75	
Miscellaneous.....	71.00	
		820.39
International arbitrations.....		4,047.19
Classics of International Law.....		2,849.33
<i>Revue générale de droit international public</i>		546.27
<i>Journal du droit international</i>		1,182.00
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>		320.00
<i>Revue de droit international et de législation comparée</i> ..		346.04
<i>Japanese Review of International Law</i>		2,000.00
<i>Revista de Derecho Internacional</i>		7,898.61
<i>Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht</i>		250.00
<i>Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht</i>		250.00
<i>Société de Législation Comparée</i>		819.54
The Grotius Society of London.....		1,250.00
Institute of International Law.....		20,000.00
The Hague Academy of International Law.....		40,000.00

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from July 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924

Continued

Printing publications.		\$11,717.81	
Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens.		767.76	
Fellowships in International Law.		7,500.00	
Honorarium for Professor Gilbert Gidel.		300.00	
Honorarium for M. Jean Teyssaire.		125.00	
Subscriptions to the <i>American Journal of International Law</i>		78.00	
<i>Documents pour servir à l'histoire du droit des gens</i> . . .		750.00	
American Institute of International Law.		2,000.00	
			113,392.94
BUILDING AND SITE, PARIS, FRANCE			
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equipment, Paris, France.			16,850.24
Total disbursements for the fiscal year.		\$376,995.59	
Overdraft brought forward from statement of June 30, 1923.			16,595.10
Balances on deposit			
*With the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.	\$106,247.26		
*With the Guaranty Trust Co. (Paris Office).	fr. 28,006.09	1,683.30	
With the Guaranty Trust Co. (London Office).	£112.15.6	447.44	
With the Riggs National Bank of Washington.	20,500.06		
		\$128,878.06	
Cash on hand			
Postage fund.	\$245.10		
Petty cash fund.	400.00		
		645.10	
			129,523.16
		\$523,113.85	\$523,113.85

* The Guaranty Trust Company allows interest on this deposit.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements from Dec. 14, 1910, to March 31, 1924

Receipts			
Interest on the Endowment.....		\$6,565,906.25	
Interest on bank deposits.....		102,736.35	
Interest on income invested.....		34,558.51	
Sales of publications.....		16,689.12	
Royalties on publications.....		1,132.25	
Proceeds from the sale of syndicated matter.....		6,623.90	
Grants from the Carnegie Corporation.....		480,000.00	
Miscellaneous receipts.....		5,918.07	
Total receipts.....			\$7,213,564.45
Disbursements			
Secretary's Office and General Administration.....	\$969,534.40		
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	3,578,652.58		
Division of Economics and History.....	916,217.80		
Division of International Law.....	1,298,386.27		
Purchase of Administration buildings and site.....	184,000.00		
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equipment, Paris, France.....	137,250.24		
Total disbursements.....		\$7,084,041.29	
Cash on hand			
Cash on deposit.....	\$128,878.06		
Postage and petty cash funds.....	645.10		
		129,523.16	
		\$7,213,564.45	\$7,213,564.45

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations, March 31, 1924

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance unallotted
Special Appropriation			
Purchase of building and site, Paris, France..	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1923			
Secretary's Office and General Administration.	\$57,172.00	\$57,172.00	
Sundry Purposes.	32,200.00	32,200.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.	212,500.00	205,324.72	\$7,175.28
Division of Economics and History.	137,200.00	137,186.43	13.57
Division of International Law.	130,520.00	130,495.00	25.00
Emergencies.	50,000.00	22,749.66	27,250.34
American Peace Society.	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	\$634,592.00	\$600,127.81	\$34,464.19
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924			
Secretary's Office and General Administration.	\$55,722.00	\$55,722.00	
Sundry Purposes.	30,700.00	30,700.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education.	134,800.00	134,800.00	
Division of Economics and History.	144,600.00	143,350.00	\$1,250.00
Division of International Law.	125,570.00	124,070.00	1,500.00
Emergencies.	50,000.00	24,050.00	25,950.00
	\$541,392.00	\$512,692.00	\$28,700.00
Special appropriation.	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	
Total for the fiscal year 1923.	634,592.00	600,127.81	\$34,464.19
Total for the fiscal year 1924.	541,392.00	512,692.00	28,700.00
	\$1,325,984.00	\$1,262,819.81	\$63,164.19

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1924

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Allotment from Special Appropriation			
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equipment, Paris, France.....	\$150,000.00	\$137,250.24	\$12,749.76
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1923			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1923			
Salaries.....	\$38,300.00	\$38,141.69	\$158.31
Stationery and office expenses.....	6,500.00	5,654.66	845.34
Maintenance of headquarters.....	9,872.00	9,872.00	
Traveling expenses.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	\$57,172.00	\$56,168.35	\$1,003.65
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1923			
Library, salaries.....	\$7,300.00	\$7,190.99	\$109.01
Library, purchases for.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Translating Bureau, salaries.....	8,400.00	5,699.06	2,700.94
Year Book for 1923.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Distribution of publications.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Employees' Annuities.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	\$32,200.00	\$29,390.05	\$2,809.95
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1923			
Expenses of the Division in New York.....	\$17,500.00	\$17,158.01	\$341.99
Maintenance of the European Bureau.....	19,000.00	8,240.34	10,759.66
Work through the European Bureau.....	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents.....	8,650.00	8,650.00	
International Arbitration League, £200.....	1,000.00	911.39	88.61
American Association for International Concilia- tion.....	39,700.00	39,700.00	
Latin - American Exchange and <i>Inter-America</i> magazine and library.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	
Interamerican Division.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
Work through newspapers and periodicals.....	6,150.00	4,560.55	1,589.45
International visits of representative men.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors..	5,000.00	2,340.00	2,660.00
International Relations Clubs.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	
Institute of International Education.....	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Relations between France and Germany, Publica- tion No. 18.....	5,000.00	3,809.01	1,190.99
Replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Lincoln, £70.32.....	324.72	324.72	
	\$205,324.72	\$178,694.02	\$26,630.70

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1923			
Expenses of the Division in New York.	\$15,950.00	\$15,666.44	\$283.56
Economic and Social History of the World War	20,000.00	18,425.00	1,575.00
Honoraria for editorial boards.	21,500.00	21,333.58	166.42
Expenses of editorial boards.	20,500.00	12,483.43	8,016.57
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and expenses.	4,250.00	3,939.00	311.00
Library of economic war material, Paris.	500.00	300.00	200.00
Printing publications.	50,000.00	28,207.05	21,792.95
Japanese series of Economic and Social History of the War.	4,486.43		4,486.43
	\$137,186.43	\$100,354.50	\$36,831.93
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1923			
Salaries.	\$15,500.00	\$15,150.00	\$350.00
Office expenses.	1,500.00	1,235.73	264.27
Pamphlet series.	2,000.00	460.66	1,539.34
International arbitrations.	6,000.00	3,552.33	2,447.67
Aid to international law journals			
<i>Revue générale de droit international public</i> , fr. 10,000.	750.00	730.87	19.13
<i>Journal du droit international</i> , fr. 20,000 . . .	1,600.00	1,180.20	419.80
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00	
<i>Revue de droit international et de législation comparée</i> , fr. 7,500	500.00	473.06	26.94
<i>Japanese Review of International Law</i>	2,000.00	2,000.00	
<i>Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht</i>	250.00	250.00	
<i>Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht</i>	250.00	250.00	
Aid to the Société de Législation Comparée, fr. 15,000.	1,500.00	1,096.32	403.68
Aid to the Grotius Society of London.	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Institute of International Law.	20,000.00	20,000.00	
English summaries of the Japanese Review of In- ternational Law.	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Classics of International Law.	7,500.00	3,966.64	3,533.36
Printing publications.	45,000.00	18,620.20	26,379.80
Fellowships in international law.	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Bibliothèque Internationale du Droit des Gens .	1,600.00	867.76	732.24
<i>Revista de Derecho Internacional</i>	6,100.00	6,100.00	
Wehberg's <i>Die Internationale Beschränkung der Rustungen</i>	500.00	500.00	
Traveling expenses of the Director.	3,000.00	3,000.00	
<i>Documents pour servir à l'histoire du droit des gens</i>	750.00	750.00	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Honorarium for Professor Gilbert Gidel.....	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Honorarium for M. Jean Teyssaire.....	125.00	125.00	
<i>Recueil des arbitrages internationaux</i>	1,200.00		\$1,200.00
	\$130,495.00	\$92,678.77	\$37,816.23
EMERGENCIES, 1923			
<i>Secretary's Office</i>			
Retirement fund.....	\$6,050.00	\$6,050.00	
Traveling expenses.....	2,000.00	1,713.48	\$286.52
<i>Sundry Purposes</i>			
Year Book for 1923.....	901.05	901.05	
<i>Division of Intercourse and Education</i>			
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, maintenance.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, delegates to the Twentieth Congress	7,500.00	6,350.00	1,150.00
<i>Division of International Law</i>			
Traveling expenses of the Director	3,500.00	3,500.00	
<i>Revista de Derecho Internacional</i>	1,798.61	1,798.61	
	\$22,749.66	\$21,313.14	\$1,436.52
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY, 1923			
American Peace Society.....	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1924			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1924			
Salaries.....	\$36,850.00	\$27,023.64	\$9,826.36
Stationery and office expenses.....	6,000.00	2,458.36	3,541.64
Maintenance of headquarters.....	10,372.00	9,200.06	1,171.94
Traveling expenses.....	2,500.00		2,500.00
	\$55,722.00	\$38,682.06	\$17,039.94
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1924			
Library, salaries.....	\$7,300.00	\$5,294.20	\$2,005.80
Library, purchases for	3,500.00	2,813.55	686.45
Translating Bureau, salaries.....	8,650.00	5,328.97	3,321.03
Year Book for 1924.....	5,000.00	.49	4,999.51
Distribution of publications.....	3,500.00	572.13	2,927.87
Employees' Annuities.....	2,750.00	1,818.63	931.37
	\$30,700.00	\$15,827.97	\$14,872.03

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1924			
Expenses of the Division in New York.	\$15,500.00	\$12,265.14	\$3,234.86
Maintenance of the European Bureau.	10,000.00	3,914.11	6,085.89
Work through the European Bureau.	10,000.00	4,326.50	5,673.50
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents.	7,500.00	6,625.00	875.00
International Arbitration League, £200.	1,000.00	886.27	113.73
American Association for International Concilia- tion.	35,800.00	17,900.00	17,900.00
Latin-American Exchange and <i>Inter-America</i> magazine and library.	20,000.00	17,956.39	2,043.61
Interamerican Division.	15,000.00	11,549.66	3,450.34
Work through newspapers and periodicals.	5,000.00		5,000.00
International visits of representative men.	10,000.00		10,000.00
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors. . .	5,000.00	1,215.00	3,785.00
	<u>\$134,800.00</u>	<u>\$76,638.07</u>	<u>\$58,161.93</u>
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1924			
Expenses of the Division in New York.	\$3,800.00	\$2,208.32	\$1,591.68
Economic and Social History of the World War. .	18,300.00	13,262.49	5,037.51
Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards. . . .	18,500.00	13,170.83	5,329.17
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators.	66,000.00	11,276.37	54,723.63
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and expenses.	4,250.00	3,454.68	795.32
Translations.	7,500.00	1,125.00	6,375.00
Printing publications.	25,000.00		25,000.00
	<u>\$143,350.00</u>	<u>\$44,497.69</u>	<u>\$98,852.31</u>
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1924			
Salaries.	\$12,550.00	\$7,575.00	\$4,975.00
Office expenses.	1,500.00	748.89	751.11
International arbitrations.	6,000.00	3,900.19	2,099.81
Aid to international law journals			
<i>Revue générale de droit international public</i> , fr. 10,000.	1,000.00	546.27	453.73
<i>Journal du droit international</i> , fr. 20,000. . . .	1,600.00	985.00	615.00
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320.00	320.00	
<i>Revue de droit international et de législation</i> <i>comparée</i> , fr. 7,500.	750.00	346.04	403.96
<i>Japanese Review of International Law</i>	2,000.00	2,000.00	
<i>Revista de Derecho Internacional</i>	6,100.00	6,100.00	
Aid to the Société de Législation Comparée, fr. 15,000.	1,500.00	819.54	680.46
Aid to the Grotius Society of London.	1,250.00	1,250.00	

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Institute of International Law.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	
Printing publications.....	17,500.00		\$17,500.00
Fellowships in international law.....	10,000.00	7,500.00	2,500.00
Classics of International Law.....	1,500.00	1,290.00	210.00
The Hague Academy of International Law.....	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Subscriptions to the American Journal of Inter- national Law.....	500.00	78.00	422.00
	<u>\$124,070.00</u>	<u>\$93,458.93</u>	<u>\$30,611.07</u>
EMERGENCIES, 1924			
<i>Secretary's Office</i>			
Retirement fund.....	\$6,050.00	\$4,537.56	\$1,512.44
<i>Division of Intercourse and Education</i>			
American Peace Society.....	7,500.00	4,073.53	3,426.47
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, maintenance.....	500.00	500.00	
American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, delegates to the 1923 meeting at Copenhagen.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	
<i>Division of International Law</i>			
American Institute of International Law ...	5,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
	<u>\$24,050.00</u>	<u>\$16,111.09</u>	<u>\$7,938.91</u>
Résumé			
ALLOTMENT FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATION			
Purchase of building and site, repairs and equip- ment, Paris, France.....	\$150,000.00	\$137,250.24	\$12,749.76
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1923			
Secretary's Office and General Administration ...	\$57,172.00	\$56,168.35	\$1,003.65
Sundry Purposes.....	32,200.00	29,390.05	2,809.95
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	205,324.72	178,694.02	26,630.70
Division of Economics and History.....	137,186.43	100,354.50	36,831.93
Division of International Law.....	130,495.00	92,678.77	37,816.23
Emergencies.....	22,749.66	21,313.14	1,436.52
American Peace Society.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	
	<u>\$600,127.81</u>	<u>\$493,598.83</u>	<u>\$106,528.98</u>

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments, March 31, 1924

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1924			
Secretary's Office and General Administration...	\$55,722.00	\$38,682.06	\$17,039.94
Sundry Purposes.....	30,700.00	15,827.97	14,872.03
Division of Intercourse and Education.....	134,800.00	76,638.07	58,161.93
Division of Economics and History.....	143,350.00	44,497.69	98,852.31
Division of International Law.....	124,070.00	93,458.93	30,611.07
Emergencies.....	24,050.00	16,111.09	7,938.91
	\$512,692.00	\$285,215.81	\$227,476.19
Allotment from Special Appropriation.....	\$150,000.00	\$137,250.24	\$12,749.76
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1923.....	600,127.81	493,598.83	106,528.98
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1924.....	512,692.00	285,215.81	227,476.19
	\$1,262,819.81	\$916,064.88	\$346,754.93

Statement of Revenue and Appropriations, March 31, 1924

Revenue		
Revenue collected to March 31, 1924.....		\$7,213,564.45
Income receivable to June 30, 1924 (estimated)		
Interest on the Endowment.....	\$125,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	500.00	
		125,500.00
Total revenue.....		\$7,339,064.45
Appropriations		
Amounts appropriated, less revertsments		
For 1911.....	\$128,202.32	
For 1912.....	230,672.76	
For 1913.....	404,140.55	
For 1914.....	586,239.99	
For 1915.....	529,553.53	
For 1916.....	580,741.04	
For 1917.....	534,433.74	
For 1918.....	435,906.41	
For 1919.....	479,584.06	
For 1920.....	580,858.35	
For 1921.....	499,944.99	
For 1922.....	\$543,380.82	
Less refund in March, 1924.....	14,300.00	
		529,080.82
Special Appropriation.....	798,617.85	
For 1923.....	634,592.00	
For 1924.....	541,392.00	
Excess of appropriations over revenue.....		154,895.96
	\$7,493,960.41	\$7,493,960.41

Recapitulation

Appropriations	Allotments	Balance unallotted	Disbursed of allotments	Balance of allotments
Special Approp- riation.....	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$137,250.24	\$12,749.76
For 1923.....	634,592.00	600,127.81	493,598.83	106,528.98
For 1924.....	541,392.00	512,692.00	285,215.81	227,476.19
	\$1,325,984.00	\$1,262,819.81	\$916,064.88	\$346,754.93

Respectfully submitted,

I hereby certify that the above statement is true
and in accordance with the books of the Endowment
on March 31, 1924.

A. J. MONTAGUE,
Treasurer.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Auditor.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

April 1, 1924.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRs:

We have audited the accounts and records of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the year ended December 31, 1923.

We checked the appropriations and allotments with certified copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee, respectively.

The cash in banks at December 31, 1923, as called for by the records, was confirmed by statements from the depositaries.

The bonds representing the Endowment Fund were exhibited to us, and the income therefrom was duly accounted for.

All expenditures were authorized and are supported by proper vouchers and cancelled checks returned from the banks.

We certify that the balance sheet; the statement of receipts and disbursements; and the statements showing the condition of the appropriations and allotments as printed in the Report of the Treasurer at the close of business, December 31, 1923, are in accordance with the records.

We found the books and records in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.,
Public Accountants.
(Formerly The American Audit Co.)

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1924

	Appropriations for the fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1924	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925
Administration		
Salaries.	\$36,850	\$35,850
Office expenses.	6,000	5,500
Maintenance of headquarters.	10,372	11,372
Traveling expenses.	2,500	2,500
Total.	\$55,722	\$55,222
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau.	\$10,800	\$10,700
Translating Bureau.	8,650	8,700
Year Book.	5,000	5,000
Annuity fund.	2,750	2,750
Distribution of publications.	3,500	3,500
Total.	\$30,700	\$30,650
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office.	\$15,500	\$16,200
European Bureau, Paris		
For administration expenses.	10,000	10,000
Work through European Bureau.	10,000	10,000
Special correspondents.	7,500	8,500
American Association for International Conciliation		
New York Office.	29,600	29,600
For payment to		
Conciliation Internationale, Paris.	3,500	3,500
Associations in other countries, including South America and the Orient.	2,700	2,700
Interamerican Division.	15,000	14,000
Relations with other American Republics, including cost of <i>Inter-America</i> magazine and library.	20,000	19,000

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1925

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925
Entertainment.	\$5,000	\$5,000
International visits.	10,000	10,000
Distribution of books and periodicals.	5,000	5,500
International Relations Clubs and other work in colleges and schools. . . . .	.....	1,500
International Arbitration League.	1,000	1,000
Total.	\$134,800	\$136,500
Division of International Law		
Salaries.	\$12,550	\$12,500
Office expenses.	1,500	1,500
Collection of international arbitrations.	6,000	6,000
Subventions to international law journals		
<i>Revue générale de droit international public</i> (fr. 10,000)	1,000	750
<i>Journal du droit international</i> (fr. 20,000).	1,600	1,500
<i>Rivista di Diritto Internazionale</i>	320	320
<i>Revue de droit international et de législation comparée</i> (fr. 7,500).	750	550
<i>Japanese Review of International Law</i>	2,000	2,000
<i>Revista de Derecho Internacional</i>	6,100	6,100
<i>American Journal of International Law</i>. . . . .	.....	500
<i>Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht</i>. . . . .	.....	250
<i>Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht</i>. . . . .	.....	250
<i>Revue de droit international</i>. . . . .	.....	400
Aid to international law treatises and collections.	2,000	4,000
Subventions to societies		
Société de Législation Comparée (fr. 15,000)	1,500	1,125
Grotius Society of London.	1,250	1,250
Institute of International Law.	20,000	20,000
American Institute of International Law. . . . .	.....	25,000
Hague Academy of International Law.	40,000	40,000
Printing of publications authorized by Executive Committee	17,500	.....
Fellowships in international law.	10,000	10,000
Classics of International Law.	1,500	7,000
Total.	\$125,570	\$140,995

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1925

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1924	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office: Salaries and expenses.	\$18,800	\$21,100
Economic and Social History of the World War		
European Offices		
London.	\$4,300	\$3,850
Paris.	2,000	1,550
Brussels.	250	.....
Turin.	1,000	1,000
Vienna.	4,000	1,500
Budapest.	500	500
Hamburg and Berlin.	5,000	4,000
The Hague.	250	250
Copenhagen and Stockholm.	1,000	250
Belgrade.	500	500
Rumania, Bulgaria, etc.	500	.....
Russia.	2,500	2,500
Japanese Research Committee.	5,500	1,000
Translating.	7,500	.....
Reserve fund for research, revisions and translation. ....	.....	10,000
Amount due under approved contracts to end of fiscal year 1924.	66,000	50,000
Printing publications authorized by Executive Committee	25,000	20,000
Total.	\$125,800	\$96,900
Recapitulation		
Administration.	\$55,722	\$55,222
Sundry purposes.	30,700	30,650
Division of Intercourse and Education.	134,800	136,500
Division of International Law.	125,570	140,995
Division of Economics and History, New York Office.	18,800	21,100
Economic and Social History of the World War.	125,800	96,900
Emergency Fund.	50,000	115,533
Total.	\$541,392	\$596,900
Income Available for Appropriation		
Interest on trust fund.		\$500,000
Special grant from the Carnegie Corporation.		100,000
Total.		\$600,000

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES APRIL 24, 1924

The date for the 1924 annual meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace fell upon Friday, April 18th, but inasmuch as that date happened to be Good Friday, some of the Trustees suggested a postponement. Accordingly, a formal meeting of the Trustees in Washington was held on the morning of Friday, April 18th, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday, April 24th.

The Trustees assembled in the headquarters of the Endowment at No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 24, 1924, the following Trustees being present:

Mr. EDGAR A. BANCROFT	Mr. ALFRED HOLMAN
Mr. ROBERT S. BROOKINGS	Mr. WILLIAM M. HOWARD
Mr. THOMAS BURKE	Mr. ROBERT LANSING
Mr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER	Mr. ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
Mr. FREDERIC A. DELANO	Mr. HENRY S. PRITCHETT
Mr. ROBERT A. FRANKS	Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Mr. GEORGE GRAY	Mr. CORDENIO A. SEVERANCE
Mr. CHARLES S. HAMLIN	Mr. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD

For the first time since the establishment of the Endowment, its President, the Honorable Elihu Root, was absent, due to his convalescence from a long illness which required a change of climate.

The formal reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Directors of the Divisions were submitted in printed form and are reproduced herein. Each of these officers also made an oral statement explaining or supplementing the matters contained in their printed reports.

The report of the Executive Committee, also reproduced herein, was read, as was likewise the Auditor's report which, as usual, is published in this Year Book.

The Secretary notified the Trustees of the death of one of their members, the Honorable James L. Slayden, on February 24, 1924, and a memorial resolution¹ was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Trustees postponed the filling of two vacancies in the Board until the next meeting.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year:

President: ELIHU ROOT.

Vice President: GEORGE GRAY.

Member of the Executive Committee: JAMES R. SHEFFIELD.

Finance Committee: ROBERT A. FRANKS, EDGAR A. BANCROFT and FREDERIC A. DELANO.

¹ See *post*, p. 207.

Upon the reelection of Mr. Root to the presidency, the Chairman, by vote of the Board, was requested to send a message to him expressing the congratulations of the Trustees on his restoration to health and their great pleasure in the hope that the Trustees may have him with them at many subsequent meetings.

The requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, approved by the Executive Committee and transmitted to the Trustees in advance of the meeting, as summarized herein, pages 200-2, were considered and the following appropriations voted:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty-five thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$55,222) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, for the purposes of administration, and charged to the general income.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars (\$30,650) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, for sundry purposes and charged to the general income.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand, five hundred dollars (\$136,500) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, for the Division of Intercourse and Education and charged to the general income.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$140,995) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, for the Division of International Law, and charged to the general income.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-one thousand, one hundred dollars (\$21,100) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, for the Division of Economics and History, and charged to the general income.

Resolved, That the sum of ninety-six thousand, nine hundred dollars (\$96,900) be, and it is hereby, appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, for the Economic and Social History of the World War, and charged to the special grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

Resolved, That to meet unforeseen emergencies as they arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars (\$110,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated, as a separate fund from the unappropriated balance of the general income of the Endowment, to be specially allotted by the Executive Committee in its discretion.

The Trustees also, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, adopted the following resolution placing a time limit upon the use of unexpended balances of appropriations and allotments:

Resolved, That, beginning with June 30, 1924, and thereafter on June 30 of each successive year, all unexpended balances of whatever sort from appropriations and allotments theretofore made shall be covered into the treasury of the Endowment, subject to reappropriation by the Board of Trustees.

Under the heading of miscellaneous business, the Secretary recommended the construction of a fireproof stack room to house the Endowment's library on the rear of the lots occupied by the Endowment's headquarters buildings in order to protect this valuable collection from possible destruction in case of a fire. The recommendation was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Trustees also referred to the Executive Committee the application of the American Peace Society for an increase in the subvention granted to it by the Endowment.

Finally, the Trustees adopted a motion directing the Executive Committee to prepare appropriate resolutions on the death of President Harding and of President Wilson, with special reference to their efforts to obtain world peace, and that such resolutions be sent to the families of the respective deceased Presidents.

The Trustees adjourned at 12.30 o'clock p. m.

IN MEMORIAM
JAMES L. SLAYDEN

James L. Slayden, an original Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, died at his residence in San Antonio, Texas, on February 24, 1924, in his seventy-first year.

Born June 1, 1853, in Kentucky, living later in New Orleans and then attending Washington and Lee University, Mr. Slayden in 1876 settled in Texas where he became a cotton merchant. In 1892 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1896 he was elected to the Congress of the United States where he served continuously for twenty-two years in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Slayden was an earnest and consistent advocate of peaceful relations between nations. From 1915 to 1919 he was president of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union and took an active part in a number of the conferences of the Union. For four years, from 1917 to 1920, he was president of the American Peace Society. He was a member of the Council of Direction of the American Association for International Conciliation and of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law. He also held memberships in the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes and the World Court League.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in annual meeting assembled, that they hereby record the deep loss which this Board and the cause of peace between nations has suffered by the death of their late colleague, Mr. James L. Slayden; that the Secretary be instructed to convey the sincere sympathy of the Trustees to the bereaved widow of Mr. Slayden; and that this recognition of his services be inscribed in the minutes of the Board.

LIST OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS

IN WHICH THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT
ARE DEPOSITED FOR FREE USE

The publications issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are deposited in the libraries listed below on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. Anyone desiring to consult an Endowment publication may do so at the nearest depository library.

The Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously, within the limits of the editions, upon application to the Secretary, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street New York City. The List of Publications is printed on page 219 of this Year Book.

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Arkansas

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

California

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Public Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Oakland Free Library, Oakland.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Library of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

Colorado

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.

Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

Connecticut

Public Library, Bridgeport.
Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Public Library of New London, New London.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

Delaware

Delaware College Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington.
Library of Congress, Washington (two copies).
Public Library, Washington.
Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
General Staff College Library, Washington.
Department of State Library, Washington.
Department of Justice Library, Washington.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

United States Senate Library, Washington.
 Pan American Union Library, Washington.
 Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted
 Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
 Navy Department Library, Washington.
 Howard University Library, Washington.
 *Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington.

**Institute of Economics Library, Washington.

Florida

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
 University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
 Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
 Florida State Library, Tallahassee.

Georgia

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
 Georgia Library Commission, State Capitol, Atlanta.
 Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
 Emory University Library, Emory University.
 Washington Memorial Library, Macon.
 Public Library, Savannah (except Classics of International Law).

Hawaii

College of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.

Idaho

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
 Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
 University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
 Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello.

Illinois

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington.
 Public Library, Cairo.
 Southern Illinois State Normal University Library, Carbondale.
 Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago.
 *Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
 University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
 Newberry Library, Chicago.
 Loyola University Library, Chicago.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
 Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal.
 Public Library, Peoria.
 Public Library, Rockford.
 Illinois State Library, Springfield.
 University of Illinois Library, Urbana (two copies).

Indiana

Indiana University Library, Bloomington.
 Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville.
 Willard Library, Evansville.
 De Pauw University Library, Greencastle.
 Hanover College Library, Hanover.
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
 Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis.
 Purdue University Library, Lafayette.
 Public Library, Muncie.

University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame.
 Earlham College Library, Richmond.
 Indiana State Normal School Library, Terre Haute.
 Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

Iowa

Iowa State College Library, Ames.
 Free Public Library, Burlington (except Classics of International Law).
 Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids.
 Drake University Library, Des Moines.
 Iowa State Library, Des Moines.
 Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines.
 Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque.
 Upper Iowa University Library, Fayette.
 Grinnell College Library, Grinnell.
 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
 Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
 Iowa Wesleyan University Library, Mount Pleasant.
 Cornell College Library, Mount Vernon.
 Public Library, Sioux City.

Kansas

Baker University Library, Baldwin.
 Kansas State Normal Library, Emporia.
 University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.
 Free Public Library, Leavenworth.
 Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.
 Public Library, Pittsburg.
 Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka.
 Kansas State Library, Topeka.
 Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
 City Library, Wichita.

Kentucky

Centre College Library, Danville.
 Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
 University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.
 Free Public Library, Louisville.
 Kentucky Wesleyan College Library, Winchester.

Louisiana

Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.
 State Normal School Library, Natchitoches.
 Tulane University Library, New Orleans.
 Public Library, New Orleans.

Maine

Auburn Public Library, Auburn.
 Maine State Library, Augusta.
 Public Library, Bangor.
 Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.
 Bates College Library, Lewiston.
 University of Maine Library, Orono.
 Public Library, Portland.
 Colby University Library, Waterville.

Maryland

U. S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis.
 Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore.
 Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.
 Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
 Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.
 Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
 Woodstock College Library, Woodstock.

Massachusetts

Amherst College Library, Amherst.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
 Public Library, Boston.
 State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
 Boston Athenæum Library, Boston.
 Boston University; Library of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston.
 *Social Law Library, Boston.
 Simmons College Library, Boston.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge.
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
 *Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
 Public Library, Fitchburg.
 Public Library, Haverhill.
 Public Library, Lynn.
 Free Public Library, New Bedford.
 Forbes Library, Northampton.
 Smith College Library, Northampton.
 Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
 City Library Association, Springfield.
 Tufts College Library, Tufts College.
 Public Library, Waltham.
 Wellesley College Library, Wellesley.
 Williams College Library, Williamstown.
 Clark University Library, Worcester.
 Free Public Library, Worcester.
 Worcester County Law Library, Worcester.

Michigan

University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor (two copies).
 *Law Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
 Public Library, Detroit.
 University of Detroit Library, Detroit.
 Public Library, Grand Rapids.
 Michigan State Library, Lansing.
 Hackley Public Library, Muskegon.
 East Side Public Library, Saginaw.

Minnesota

Public Library, Duluth.
 University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.
 Public Library, Minneapolis.
 Carleton College Library, Northfield.
 State Normal School Library, St. Cloud.

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
 Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
 James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
 Public Library, St. Paul.
 Free Public Library, Winona.
 State Normal School Library, Winona.

Mississippi

University of Mississippi Library, University.

Missouri

University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
 Westminster College Library, Fulton.
 Public Library, Kansas City.
 William Jewell College Library, Liberty.
 Public Library, St. Joseph.
 Washington University Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
 St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.
 Drury College Library, Springfield.
 Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.

Montana

Montana State College Library, Bozeman.
 Free Public Library, Butte.
 Public Library, Great Falls.
 State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena.
 University of Montana Library, Missoula.

Nebraska

Carnegie Library, Hastings.
 University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.
 Nebraska State Library, Lincoln.
 Public Library and Museum, Omaha.
 Creighton University Law Library, Omaha.

Nevada

Nevada State Library, Carson City.
 University of Nevada Library, Reno.
 Free Public Library, Reno.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Library, Concord.
 Hamilton Smith Public Library, New Hampshire College, Durham.
 Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.
 Public Library, Laconia.
 City Library, Manchester.

New Jersey

Free Public Library, Atlantic City.
 Free Public Library, Hoboken.
 Free Public Library, Jersey City.
 Morristown Library, Morristown.
 Free Public Library, Newark.
 Rutgers College Library, New Brunswick.
 Free Public Library, Paterson.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton.
 New Jersey State Library, Trenton.
 Free Public Library, Trenton.

New Mexico

University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque.
Carnegie Public Library, East Las Vegas.

New York

New York State Library, Albany.
*Binghamton Law Library, Binghamton.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo.
Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.
Hamilton College Library, Clinton.
Colgate University Library, Hamilton.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca.
*Law Library, Cornell University, Ithaca (two copies).
Library of the Eagle Temple Civic Center, Jamestown (Economic and Social History of the World War only).
*Association of the Bar of New York, New York.
*New York Law Institute, New York.
New York Public Library, New York (two copies).
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art Library, New York.
General Library of New York University, University Heights, New York.
*Law School Library, New York University, Washington Square, New York.
College of the City of New York Library, St. Nicholas Ter. and 139th St., New York.
Columbia University Library, New York (two copies).
New York Society Library, 109 University Place, New York.
Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Library, 215 West 23d St., New York.
Union Theological Seminary Library, New York.
Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie.
Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.
*Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.
University of Rochester Library, Rochester.
Union College Library, Schenectady.
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse.
Public Library, Syracuse.
*Utica Law Library Association, Utica.
U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point.

North Carolina

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.
Trinity College Library, Durham.
Public Library, Greensboro.
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

North Dakota

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
Public Library, Dickinson.
University of North Dakota Library, University.

Ohio

University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cincinnati.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cleveland.
Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland.
State Library, Columbus.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
Public Library, Columbus.
Public Library and Museum, Dayton.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Kenyon College Library, Gambier.
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin.
Public Library, Toledo.

Oklahoma

Carnegie Library, Guthrie.
University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
Oklahoma State Library, Lawrence Building, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
Reed College Library, Portland.
Library Association, Portland.
Oregon State Library, Salem.

Pennsylvania

Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, Altoona.
Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.
Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr.
Dickinson College Library, Carlisle.
Lafayette College Library, Easton.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
Haverford College Library, Haverford.
Allegheny College Library, Meadville.
*Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
*Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, North Diamond Station, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Public Library, Reading.
Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem.
Pennsylvania State College Library, State College.
Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore.

Philippine Islands

Library of the Philippine Government, Manila.
University of the Philippines, Manila.

Porto Rico

Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island

U. S. Naval War College, Newport.
 Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport.
 Rhode Island State Library, Providence.
 Brown University Library, Providence.
 **Library of the Department of Economics,
 Brown University, Providence.
 Providence Athenæum, Providence.
 Public Library, Providence.
 Public Library, Westerly.

South Carolina

Charleston College Library, Charleston.
 Library Society, Charleston.

South Dakota

Hearst Free Library and Reading Room, Lead.
 South Dakota Free Public Library Commission, Pierre.
 State Library, Pierre.
 Carnegie Free Public Library, Sioux Falls.
 Yankton College Library, Yankton.
 University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion.

Tennessee

Public Library, Chattanooga.
 University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.
 Cossitt Library, Memphis.
 Carnegie Library, Nashville.
 Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville.
 Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
 George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.
 University of the South Library, Sewanee.

Texas

*Law School Library, University of Texas, Austin.
 University of Texas Library, Austin.
 Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin.
 Public Library, Dallas.
 Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas.
 Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth.
 Rosenberg Library, Galveston.
 Southwestern University Library, Georgetown.
 Rice Institute Library, Houston.
 Carnegie Library, San Antonio.
 Baylor University Library, Waco.

Utah

Brigham Young University Library, Provo.
 State Library, Salt Lake City.
 Public Library, Salt Lake City.
 University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Public Library, Brattleboro.
 Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
 Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College, Middlebury.
 State Library, Montpelier.

Virginia

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
 Hampden-Sidney College Library, Hampden-Sidney.
 Washington and Lee University Library, Lexington.
 State Library, Richmond.
 Richmond College Library, Richmond.
 University of Virginia Library, University.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.

Washington

State Library, Olympia.
 Washington State Traveling Library, Olympia.
 State College of Washington Library, Pullman.
 University of Washington Library, Seattle.
 *Law School of the University of Washington, Seattle.
 Public Library, Seattle.
 Public Library, Spokane.
 Public Library, Tacoma.
 Whitman College Library, Walla Walla.

West Virginia

State Department of Archives and History, Charleston.
 Davis and Elkins College Library, Elkins.
 Public Library, Huntington.
 West Virginia University Library, Morgantown.

Wisconsin

Lawrence College Library, Appleton.
 Beloit College Library, Beloit.
 Public Library, Eau Claire.
 University of Wisconsin Library, Madison.
 State Library, Madison.
 Public Library, Milwaukee.
 Public Library, Oshkosh.

Wyoming

University of Wyoming Library, Laramie.

ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires.
 Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.
 Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires.
 Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires.
 Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.
 Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
 Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
 Colegio Nacional, Jujuy.
 Universidad Nacional, La Plata.

***FACULTAD**

Ciudad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales,
 Col. Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
 Colegio Nacional, Mendoza.
 Colegio Nacional, Rosario.
 Colegio Nacional, Salta.
 Colegio de los Jesuitas, Santa Fe.
 Colegio Nacional, Santiago del Estero.
 Colegio Nacional, Tucumán.

AUSTRIA

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Graz.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Vienna.
 **Seminar Library of Economics, University
 of Vienna, Vienna.
 Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Stadsbibliotheek, Antwerp.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles,
 Brussels.
 Institut Solvay, Brussels.
 Commission des Archives de la Guerre, rue
 Terre-Neuve 105, Brussels.
 Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et
 des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels,
 Belgium. (Publications in the Economic
 and Social History of the World War.)
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Etat, Ghent.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liège, Liège.
 Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique de
 Louvain, Louvain.

BOLIVIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, La Paz.
 Colegio de Jurisprudencia, La Paz.
 Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier,
 Sucre.

BRAZIL

Faculdade de Direito, São Salvador, Bahia.
 Faculdade de Direito, Bello Horizonte, Minas
 Geraes.
 Faculdade de Direito, Nossa Senhora de Belem,
 Pará.
 Faculdade de Direito, Recife, Pernambuco.
 Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de
 Janeiro.
 Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
 Faculdade de Direito, Port Alegre, Rio Grande
 do Sul.
 Faculdade de Direito, São Paulo, São Paulo.

BRITISH EMPIRE*England*

University of Birmingham Library, Edgbaston,
 Birmingham.
 Public Library, Church Street, Brighton.
 Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
 Public Free Library, Borough of Cambridge.
 Squire Law Library, Cambridge.
 University of Cambridge Library, Cambridge.

Coventry Central Library, Coventry.
 Croyden Public Libraries, Croyden.
 University of Durham, Durham.
 The University Library, Leeds.
 City of Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln.
 University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
 Foreign Office, London.
 The British Museum, London.
 The Library of the National Liberal Club,
 Whitehall, London.
 The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall,
 London.
 British Library of Political Science, Clare
 Market, London, W. C.
 *Middle Temple Library, London E. C. 4.
 Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
 University College Library, London.
 University of London Library, South Kensing-
 ton, London.
 Imperial War Museum Library, H. M. Office of
 Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W.
 1, London.
 Library of the Royal Statistical Society, 9
 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.
 Grotius Society, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple,
 E. C. 4, London.
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Av-
 enue, London, W. C. 2.
 *Fry Memorial Library of International Law,
 London School of Economics and Political
 Science, London.
 Fulham Public Libraries, 598 Fulham Road,
 Fulham, London.
 Public Library, City of Westminster, London
 (Economic and Social History of the World
 War, British Series only).
 Kings College, University of London, London
 (Classics of International Law only).
 Library of the Institute of Historical Research,
 University of London, London.
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 S. W. 1.
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 ter, Manchester.
 Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester.
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 Central Public Library, Norwich.
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 South Australia.
 University of Queensland, Brisbane.
 University of Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
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 South Wales.

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New South Wales.
University of West Australia, Perth.
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Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
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Couvent des Dominicains, Montreal (Classics of International Law only).

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McGill University Library, Montreal.
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Couvent des Dominicains, 95 Empress Ave.,
Ottawa. (Classics of International Law.)
International Institute of Agriculture (Canadian Branch) Library, Ottawa.

*International Joint Commission, Ottawa.
Library of the Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada, Ottawa.
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Library of the Parliament of Canada, Ottawa.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
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*Department of International Law, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
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Library of Parliament, Cape Town.
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University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Cardiff Public Libraries, Cardiff.
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University of Sofia, Sofia.

CHILE

Liceo de Concepción, Concepción.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Santiago.
Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

CHINA

Canton Christian College, Canton.
University of Nanking Library, Nanking.
Foreign Office, Peking.
Library of the American Legation, Peking.
Library, National University of Peking, Peking.
Peking Club Library, Peking.
Peking University, Peking.
Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking.
Low Library, St. John's University, Shanghai.
Library of the United States Court for China, Shanghai.
Boone University Library, American Church Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogotá.
Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia, Bogotá.
Museo Nacional, Bogotá.
Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

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Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
Escuela Normal, Heredia.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San José.
Liceo de Costa Rica, San José.

CUBA

Departamento de Estado, Habana.
 Universidad de Habana, Habana.
 Biblioteca Nacional, Habana.

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 Knihovna Masarykova Universita, Brno (Brünn).
 Knihovna Masarykova Akademie Práce, Prague.
 Ministerstvo zahraničních věcí, Prague.
 Věřejná a univerzitní knihovna, Prague.
 Univerzitní knihovna, Prague.

DANZIG

Library of the Free City of Danzig, Danzig.

DENMARK

Statsbiblioteket i Aarhus, Aarhus.
 Udenrigsministeriet, Copenhagen.
 Universitets-Biblioteket, Copenhagen.

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 Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

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Kejsrerliga Alexanders-Universitetet i Finland, Helsingfors.
 Eduskunnan Kirjasto, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix, Aix.
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 Université de Besançon, Besançon.
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 Université de Grenoble, Grenoble.
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 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon, Lyons.
 Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon, Lyons.
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 Université de Montpellier, Montpellier.
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 Bibliothèque de l'Action Populaire, 17, rue de Paris, Vanes (Seine).
 American Library in Paris, Inc., 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris.
 **Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris.

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 Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris.
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 Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne), Paris.
 Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris, Paris.
 Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre, 39 rue du Colisée, Paris.
 Bibliothèque de l'Institut National de France, Paris.
 *Bibliothèque de la Société de Législation Comparée, Paris.
 Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France, Paris.
 Université de Poitiers, Poitiers.
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 Bibliothèque Universitaire et Régionale, Strasbourg.
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 Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.
 Roosevelt Zimmer, Friedrich Wilhelms Universität, Berlin.
 Bibliothek des Preussischen Landesamts, Berlin.
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 Bibliothek des Reichstags, Berlin.
 **Staatswissenschaftlich-statistisches, Seminar der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Berlin.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Berlin.
 Universitäts-Bibliothek, Bonn.
 Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein, Bremen.
 Stadtbibliothek, Bremen.
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 Commerzbibliothek, Hamburg.
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 Technische Hochschule Bibliothek, Karlsruhe.
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Universidad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

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Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam.
Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen.
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Dept. van Buitenlandse Zaken, The Hague.
Bibliothèque de Palais de la Paix, The Hague.
Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague.
Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Utrecht.
Schriftsteller-Bibliotheek, St. Ignatius Kolleg., Valkenburg.

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Universidad Central de la República, Tegucigalpa.

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R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna.
Regia Biblioteca Universitaria, Cagliari, Sardinia.
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Ministero della Giustizia, Rome.
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Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, Turin.
Libera Università provinciale degli Studi, Urbino.
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Library of the Governor General of Chosen, Keijo (Seoul), Korea.
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Escuela de Jurisprudencia, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico.
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Seminario de Morelia, Apartado Núm. 83, Morelia, Michoacán.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

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Utenriksdepartementet, Christiania.
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Unwersytet Jagiellonski, Cracow.

*University of Lublin Library, Lublin.

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Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Warsaw.

Library of the Polish Parliament, Warsaw.

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Biblioteka Uniwersytetu Stefana Batorego,
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dade de Coimbra, Coimbra.

Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Lisbon.

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Biblioteca Institutul Social Roman, Calea,
Victoriei 102, III, Bucharest.

Universitatea Romana, Bucharest.

Universitatea Romana, Czernowitz.

Universitatea Romana, Jassy.

Universitatea Romana, Cluj (Klausenburg).

RUSSIA

Imperialorskij Charkovskij Universitet, Char-
kow.

Imper. Kazanskij Universitet, Kasan.

Imper. Universitet Sv. Wladimira, Kiew.

Imper. Moskovskij Universitet, Moscow.

Imper. Novoross. Universitet, Odessa.

Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del, Petrograd.

Imper. Akademia Nauk, Petrograd.

Imper. S.-Petersburghskij Universitet, Petro-
grad.

Tomskij Universitet, Tomsk, Siberia.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San Sal-
vador.

Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE

Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slove-
naca, Zagreb (Agram).

Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slove-
naca, Beograd (Belgrade).

*Pravni Fakultet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i
Slovenaca, Beograd (Belgrade).

Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slove-
naca, Ljubljana (Laibach).

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celona.

Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona.

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Universidad Central de España, Madrid.

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Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad, Oviedo.

Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca.

Universidad de Santiago, Santiago.

Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla.

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Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza.

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Library of the League of Nations, Geneva.

Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire, Lau-
sanne.

Université de Neufchatel, Neufchatel.

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Syrian Protestant College Library, Beirut.

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Library of the University, Constantinople.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Monte-
video.

Universidad de Montevideo, Montevideo.

Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

- Year Book** No. 1, 1911. xvi+195 pages. *Out of print.*
No. 2, 1912. xvi+165 pages.
No. 3, 1913-1914. xviii+203 pages.
No. 4, 1915. xviii+181 pages.
No. 5, 1916. xviii+204 pages, 1 plate, index.
No. 6, 1917. xviii+213 pages, 1 plate, index.
No. 7, 1918. xiv+272 pages, 4 plates, index.
No. 8, 1919. xiv+209 pages, 3 plates, index.
No. 9, 1920. xiv+244 pages, 4 plates, index.
No. 10, 1921. xvi+244 pages, 1 plate, index.
No. 11, 1922. xviii+249 pages, 9 plates, index. *Out of print.*
No. 12, 1923. xvii+358 pages, 3 plates, 1 chart, index.
No. 13, 1924. xvii+251 pages, 6 plates, index.

Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 1919. viii+321 pages, 28 plates.

Epitome of the Purpose, Plans and Methods of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, being an abstract of Year Book, No. 8, 1919. 1919. 39 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*

List of Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, including the American Institute of International Law and the American Association for International Conciliation. Washington, 1923. 25 pages.

List of Libraries and Institutions, in which the publications of the Endowment are deposited for free use. Washington, 1923. 12 pages.

Plan of Annuities and Insurance, to enable the personnel of the Endowment to participate in the benefits of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America. Washington, 1922. 16 pages.

¹ Revised to July 1, 1924.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

- No. 1 **Some Roads towards Peace: A report on observations made in China and Japan in 1912**, by Charles W. Eliot. Washington, 1914. vi+88 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 2 **German International Progress in 1913: Report of Wilhelm Paszkowski.** Washington, 1914. iv+11 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan: A report to the Trustees of the Endowment on observations made in Japan in 1912-1913**, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Washington, 1914. 8 pages.
- No. 4 **Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.** Washington, 1914. x+418 pages, 51 half tones, 9 maps. *Out of print.*
- No. 4½ **Enquête dans les Balkans.** Rapport présenté aux Directeurs de la Dotation par les Membres de la Commission d'Enquête. Paris, 1914.
- No. 5 **Intellectual and Cultural Relations between the United States and the Other Republics of America**, by Harry Erwin Bard. Washington, 1914. iv+35 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 6 **Growth of Internationalism in Japan: Report to the Trustees of the Endowment**, by T. Miyaoka. Washington, 1915. iv+15 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 7 **For Better Relations with Our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America**, by Robert Bacon. Washington, 1915. viii+186 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1916. viii+208 pages. Bound with No. 8.
- No. 8 **Para el Fomento de Nuestras Buenas Relaciones con los Pueblos Latinamericanos: Viaje á la América del Sur**, por Robert Bacon. Spanish edition of No. 7, with the addresses and letters in the original Spanish, Portuguese or French. Washington, 1915. viii+221 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition. Washington, 1916. viii+222 pages. Bound with No. 7.
- No. 9 **Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America, 1915**, by Otto Schoenrich. Washington, 1915. iv+40 pages.
- No. 10 **Problems about War for Classes in Arithmetic: Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools**, by David Eugene Smith, with an introduction by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1915. 23 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 11 **Hygiene and War: Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools**, by George Ellis Jones, with an introduction by William Henry Burnham. Edited by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1917. iv+207 pages.
- No. 12 **Russia, the Revolution and the War: An account of a visit to Petrograd and Helsingfors in March, 1917**, by Christian L. Lange. Washington, 1917. ii+26 pages.
- No. 13 **Greetings to the New Russia: Addresses at a meeting held at the Hudson Theater, New York, April 23, 1917**, under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Washington, 1917. iv+14 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 14 **South American Opinions on the War.** I. **Chile and the War**, by Carlos Silva Vildósola. II. **The Attitude of Ecuador**, by Nicolás F. López. Translated from the original Spanish by Peter H. Goldsmith. Washington, 1917. iv+27 pages.
- No. 15 **The Imperial Japanese Mission, 1917: A record of the reception throughout the United States of the Special Mission headed by Viscount Ishii**, together with the exchange of notes embodying the Root-Takahira Understanding of 1908 and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917. Foreword by Elihu Root. Washington, 1918. viii+127 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*
- No. 16 **Growth of Liberalism in Japan: Two addresses delivered by Tsunejiro Miyaoka before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal on September 5, 1918.** Washington, 1918. iv+24 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 17 **American Foreign Policy: Based upon statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and of publicists of the American republics**, with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. Washington, 1920. viii+128 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1920. viii+132 pages, index.
- No. 18 **Relations between France and Germany: A report by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor at the Sorbonne**, upon his investigation of conditions in Germany in 1922. Washington, 1923. xvii+133 pages.
- No. 19 **The Ruhr Conflict: A report by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor at the Sorbonne**, supplementing the report entitled "Relations between France and Germany." Washington, 1923. vii+16 pages.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

- The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907**, accompanied by tables of signatures, ratifications and adhesions of the various Powers, and texts of reservations. New York, 1915. 4+xxx+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*
Second edition, New York, 1915. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*
Third edition, New York, 1918. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., \$2.00.
- French edition: *Les Conventions et Déclarations de La Haye de 1899 et 1907*, accompagnées de tableaux des signatures, ratifications et adhesions et des textes des réserves. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+318 pages, table analytique. Price, \$2.00.
- Spanish edition: *Las Convenciones y Declaraciones de La Haya de 1899 y 1907*, acompañadas de cuadros de firmas, ratificaciones y adhesiones de las diferentes Potencias y textos de las reservas. New York, 1916. 4+xxxvi+301 pages, indice alfabético. Price, \$2.00.
- The Freedom of the Seas, or the Right Which Belongs to the Dutch to Take Part in the East Indian Trade**, a dissertation by Hugo Grotius, translated with a revision of the Latin text of 1633 by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin. Edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Latin and English on parallel pages. New York, 1916. xvii+162 pages, index. Price, \$2.00.
- Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports**, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+vi+138 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition: *Instructions Adressées aux Délégués Américains aux Conférences de La Haye et Leurs Rapports Officiels*, préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. viii+146 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- An International Court of Justice: Letter and memorandum of January 12, 1914, to the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the establishment of an international court of justice**, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. viii+108 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition: *Une Cour de Justice Internationale*, par James Brown Scott. Contains also French edition of *The Status of the International Court of Justice*. New York, 1918. viii+269 pages. Price, \$2.50.
- The Status of the International Court of Justice**, with an appendix of addresses and official documents, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. vi+93 pages. Price, \$1.50.
- French edition included in the French edition of *An International Court of Justice*.
- Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary Thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress Held in Washington, December 27, 1915—January 8, 1916**, edited with introductory matter, by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+viii+53 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without Resort to Arms**, by William Ladd. Reprinted from the original edition of 1840 with an introduction by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. 1+162 pages. Price, \$2.00.
- The Hague Court Reports**, comprising the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+cxiv+664 pages, 12 maps, index. Price, \$3.50.
- French edition: *Les Travaux de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye: Recueil de ses sentences, accompagnées de résumés des différentes controverses, des compromis d'arbitrage et d'autres documents soumis à la Cour et aux commissions internationales d'enquête en conformité des conventions de 1899 et de 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux*, avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, Directeur. New York, 1921. lxxxiv+492 pages, 12 cartes, table analytique. Price, \$3.50.

- Resolutions of the Institute of International Law dealing with the Law of Nations**, with an historical introduction and explanatory notes, collected and translated under the supervision of and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. xlvii+265 pages, index. Price, \$2.00.
- French edition: *L'Institut de Droit International: Tableau Général des Travaux (1873-1913)*, préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. xlv+366 pages, table alphabétique des matières. Price, \$2.00.
- Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War**, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. Part I: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France. lxxxii+768 pages. Part II: Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Serbia. xcii+pages 769-1516, index. Price, \$7.50 per set (*not sold separately*).
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- The Recommendations of Habana concerning International Organization**, adopted by the American Institute of International Law at Habana, January 23, 1917: Address and commentary by James Brown Scott. New York, 1917. vi+100 pages. Price, \$1.00.
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- The Problem of an International Court of Justice**, by Hans Wehberg. English translation of *The Work of The Hague*, Volume II. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford, 1918. xxxiv+251 pages, bibliography, subject index, index of persons. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.
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- Development of International Law after the World War**, by Otfried Nippold. Oxford, 1923. xii+241 pages. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- Official German Documents relating to the World War:** Reports of the First and Second Subcommittees of the Committee appointed by the National Constituent Assembly to inquire into the responsibility for the War, together with the stenographic minutes of the Second Subcommittee and supplements thereto. 2 vols. New York, 1923. xiii+xi+1360 pages. Price in Great Britain, 35s.; in U. S., \$7.50.

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The following publications are issued gratuitously and, where not out of print, may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Pamphlets Nos. 3-20 inclusive, containing the Hague conventions and declarations, are printed together in bound form in the volume entitled *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* mentioned under the preceding heading. Beginning with Pamphlet No. 33, all of the pamphlets are durably bound in paper over boards with red cloth backstrips.

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- No. 47 Constitutional Government in China: Present Conditions and Prospects, by W. W. Willoughby. Washington, 1922. viii+61 pages.
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- Wolff, Christian von:** *Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum*. *In press*.
1. Introduction by Otfried Nippold, and Translation of Same by Francis J. Hemelt.
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- Zouche, Richard:** *Juris et Judicii Feialis, sive, Juris inter Gentes, et Quaestionum de Eodem Explicatio*. Edited by Sir T. Erskine Holland. 2 vols. Washington, 1911. [No. 1 of the series.] Price, \$4.00.
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- Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly. xvii+186 pages.

Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens

This series has been superseded by the *Bibliothèque Internationale Française*, under the direction of Nicholas Murray Butler and James Brown Scott. No volumes have yet appeared in the new series.

- Lawrence, T. J.:** *Les principes de droit international*. Translated from the English by Jacques Dumas and A. de Lapradelle. Oxford, 1920. xxxiv+775 pages, table analytique. Price, in Great Britain, 15s.; in U. S., \$5.00.
- De Louter, J.:** *Le droit international public positif*. Translated from the Dutch by the author. 2 volumes, pagged separately. Oxford, 1920. Volume I: xii+576 pages. Volume II: vi+509 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 22s.; in U. S., \$7.00.
- Triepel, Heinrich:** *Droit international et droit interne*. Translated from the German by René Brunet. Paris and Oxford, 1920. vii+448 pages, table alphabétique. Price, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.50. *Out of print*.
- Westlake, John:** *Traité de droit international*. Translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle. Oxford, 1924. xix+759 pages. Price in Great Britain, 15s.; in U. S., \$5.00.

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- Economic Protectionism**, by Josef Grunzel. Edited by Eugen von Philippovich. Oxford, 1916. xvi+364 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 8s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.90.
- Epidemics Resulting from Wars**, by Friedrich Prinzing. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. xii+346 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Colonial Tariff Policy of France**, by Arthur Girault. Edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1916. x+312 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Five Republics of Central America: Their political and economic development and their relations with the United States**, by Dana G. Munro. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xviii+332 pages, map, index. Price, \$3.50.
- Federal Military Pensions in the United States**, by William H. Glasson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xiv+305 pages, index. Price, \$2.50.
- The Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions**, by Edward Porritt. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xvi+492 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.00.
- Economic Development in Denmark before and during the World War**, by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xii+106 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., \$1.50.
- Conscription System in Japan**, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1921. xiv+245 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Military Industries of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvi+269 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- War and Armament Loans of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvii+221 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- War and Armament Expenditures of Japan**, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xviii+314 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War**, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xv+330 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War**, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1923. xvi+257 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- War and Armament Taxes of Japan**, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1923. xv+255 pages, index. Price, \$2.25.
- Recent Economic Developments in Russia**, by K. Leites. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. 240 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Continental System: An Economic Interpretation**, by Eli F. Hecksher. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xvi+409 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$4.00.
- Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile**, by Guillermo Subercaseaux. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xii+214 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- Hispanic-American Relations with the United States**, by William Spence Robertson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1923. xii+470 pages, index. Price, \$4.00.
- Losses of Life Caused by War: Part I—Up to 1913**, by Samuel Dumas; **Part II—The World War**, by K. O. Vedel-Petersen. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1923. 182 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., \$2.00.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

This series, planned and begun in 1917, was intended, as its name implies, to furnish such facts and analyses of conditions as were possible during the World War and thereafter until the Economic and Social History of the World War described under the next heading could be undertaken and brought to completion. The series was planned by Dr. David Kinley, President of the University of Illinois and a member of the Committee of Research of the Endowment, and, with the exception of Nos. 20, 21 and 23, the individual studies were edited by him.

Paper bound copies will be sent gratuitously upon application to the Secretary, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Cloth bound copies may be purchased from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City, for \$1.00 each.

- No. 1 Early Economic Effects of the European War upon Canada, by Adam Shortt. New York, 1918. xvi+32 pages. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
Combined with No. 2 in cloth binding. xvi+101 pages.
- No. 2 The Early Effects of the European War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Chile, by L. S. Rowe. New York, 1918. xii+63 pages. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
Combined with No. 1 in cloth binding. xvi+101 pages.
- No. 3 War Administration of the Railways in the United States and Great Britain, by Frank Haigh Dixon and Julius H. Parmelee. New York, 1918. xiv+155 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, with supplementary chapters, New York, 1919. x+203 pages, index.
- No. 4 Economic Effects of the War upon Women and Children in Great Britain, by Irene Osgood Andrews, assisted by Margaret A. Hobbs. New York, 1918. x+190 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, New York, 1921. xii+255 pages, index.
- No. 5 Direct Costs of the Present War, by Ernest L. Bogart. New York, 1918. x+43 pages. *Out of print.*
Revised edition issued as No. 24.
- No. 6 Effects of the War upon Insurance, with Special Reference to the Substitution of Insurance for Pensions, by William F. Gephart. New York, 1918. viii+302 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 7 The Financial History of Great Britain, 1914-1918, by Frank L. McVey. New York, 1918. vi+101 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 8 British War Administration, by John A. Fairlie. New York, 1919. xii+302 pages, index.
- No. 9 Influence of the Great War upon Shipping, by J. Russell Smith. New York, 1919. x+357 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 10 War Thrift, by Thomas Nixon Carver. New York, 1919. vi+68 pages.
Combined with No. 13 in cloth binding, New York, 1919. vi+68+vi+192 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 11 Effects of the Great War upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain, by Benjamin H. Hibbard. New York, 1919. x+232 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 12 Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Pensions and Training, by Edward T. Devine, assisted by Lillian Brandt. New York, 1919. vi+471 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 13 Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States, by Thomas Nixon Carver. New York, 1919. vi+192 pages.
Combined with No. 10 in cloth binding, New York, 1919. vi+68+vi+192 pages. *Out of print.*
- No. 14 British Labor Conditions and Legislation during the War, by M. B. Hammond. New York, 1919. x+335 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 15 Effects of the War on Money, Credit and Banking in France and the United States, by B. M. Anderson, jr. New York, 1919. viii+227 pages, index. *Cloth-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 16 Negro Migration during the War, by Emmett J. Scott. New York, 1920. viii+189 pages, bibliography, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 17 Early Effects of the War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Peru, by L. S. Rowe. New York, 1920. vi+60 pages.
- No. 18 Government Control and Operation of Industry in Great Britain and the United States during the World War, by Charles Whiting Baker. New York, 1921. viii+138 pages, index.
- No. 19 Prices and Price Control in Great Britain and the United States during the World War, by Simon Litman. New York, 1920. x+331 pages, index. *Out of print.*
- No. 20 To be announced later.

- No. 21 **The Cooperative Movement in Yugoslavia, Rumania and North Italy**, by Diarmid Coffey. New York, 1922. viii+99 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*
- No. 22 To be announced later.
- No. 23 **Effects of the War upon French Economic Life: A collection of five monographs**, edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1923. 197 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*
- No. 24 **Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War**, by Ernest L. Bogart. Revised edition of No. 5. New York, 1919. viii+338 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, New York, 1920. viii+338 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
- No. 25 **Government War Contracts**, by J. Franklin Crowell. New York, 1920. xiv+357 pages, index.

Economic and Social History of the World War

This series, which is intended to present the results of the scientific study of the effects of the World War upon modern life, was suggested to the Trustees by the Director of the Division in 1915 shortly after the War had begun. With their approval, steps were taken to have eminent specialists collect material in the countries at war, so that by the summer of 1919 the time was ripe for beginning the task of publishing the material collected. With this end in view, Mr. James Thomson Shotwell, Professor of History in Columbia University, was appointed as General Editor, with authority to select editors or editorial boards in the various countries concerned, who should concentrate upon their own economic and social war history.

Each country, therefore, will have its own series and its own editorial organization. In most instances the volumes will first appear in the language in which they are written, the British and American series in English, the French and Belgian series in French, the Italian series in Italian, the Austro-Hungarian and German Series in German. Where the original is not one of the major languages of Western Europe, it is planned to bring out the volumes first in English. This is notably the case with the Russian series. A certain number of these volumes may ultimately be translated into German.

A detailed account of the scope of the series, together with a list of the monographs now in preparation, will be found in the Year Book of the Endowment.

BRITISH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes which have already appeared may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration, by J. A. Salter, C. B. 1921. xxiv+372 pages, 1 chart, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

War Government of the British Dominions, by Arthur Berriedale Keith, D. C. L., D. Litt. 1921. xvi+354 pages, bibliography, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

¹**Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914-1920**, by Arthur L. Bowley, Sc. D. 1921. xx+228 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

A Manual of Archive Administration, including the Problems of War Archives and Archive Making, by Hilary Jenkinson. 1922. xx+243 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

¹**The Cotton Control Board**, by Hubert D. Henderson, M. A. 1922. xiv+76 pages. Price in Great Britain, 5s.; in U. S., \$1.50.

Bibliographical Survey of Contemporary Sources for the Economic and Social History of the War, by M. E. Bulkley. 1922. xix+648 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

¹**Labour Supply and Regulation**, by Humbert Wolfe. 1923. xvi+422 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

¹**The British Coal-Mining Industry during the War**, by Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne. 1923. xvi+348 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

Food Production in War, by Sir Thomas Hudson Middleton. 1923. xx+373 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., \$3.00.

¹ The seven volumes by Cole, Bowley, Redmayne, Wolfe, and Henderson, forming a collection on "Labour Problems of War and after War," are available in Great Britain at the special price of 42s.

- ¹ **Workshop Organization**, by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xvi+186 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- ¹ **Trade Unionism and Munitions**, by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xvi+251 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- ¹ **Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry (1914-1921)**, by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xiv+274 pages. Price in Great Britain 7s.; in U. S., \$2.50.
- The Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War**, by W. R. Scott and J. Cunnison. *Price to be announced later.*

AUSTRIAN SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Universitäts-Buchdrucker, VII, Kandlgasse 19-21, Vienna, Austria. Prices to be announced.

- Bibliographie der Wirtschafts-und Sozialgeschichte des Weltkrieges**, by Othmar Spann. 1923. xvi+152 pages, index. Price in Vienna, 40,000 kronen; in U. S., 75 cts.
- Das Geldwesen im Kriege**, by Dr. Alexander von Popovics. *In press.*

BELGIAN SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France. Prices to be announced.

- L'activité législative et juridique allemande en Belgique pendant l'occupation de 1914 à 1918**, by Marcel Vauthier and Jacques Pirenne. *In press.*
- Le ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande**, by Albert Henry. *In press.*

CZECHOSLOVAK SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

- Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of its History**, by Alois Rašín. 1923. xvi+160 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d., in U. S., \$2.50.

DUTCH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

- War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918**, by M. J. van der Flier. 1923. xv+150 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 5s.; in U. S., \$1.50.

FRENCH SERIES

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be secured from the Endowment's publishers, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France. Prices to be announced.

- Bibliographie générale de la guerre**, by Camille Bloch. *In press.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

- Procès-Verbaux de la Première Session tenue à Washington (29 Décembre 1915 au 8 Janvier 1916)**. Washington, 1916. ii+145 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- Institut Américain de Droit International: Historique, Notes, Opinions**. Washington, 1916. iv+155 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- The American Institute of International Law: Its Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations**, by James Brown Scott, President. Washington, 1916. viii+125 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- French edition: Institut Américain de Droit International: Sa Déclaration des Droits et Devoirs des Nations**, par James Brown Scott, Président. Washington, 1916. vi+128 pages. Price, \$1.00.

¹ See footnote on page 231.

- Le Droit International de l'Avenir**, par Alejandro Alvarez, Secrétaire Général. Washington, 1916. iv+155 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- Acte Final de la Session de la Havane (Deuxième Session de l'Institut)**, 22-27 Janvier, 1917: Résolutions et Projets. New York, 1917. 2+xiv+129 pages. *Out of print.*
- Acta Final de la Sesión de la Habana (Segunda Sesión del Instituto)**, 22 á 27 de enero de 1917. Habana, 1917. 95 pages. *Out of print.*
- Actas Memorias y Proyectos de las Sesiones de la Habana (Segunda Reunión del Instituto)**. 22 á 27 de enero de 1917. New York, 1918. xxxviii+383 pages. Price, \$1.00.
- The Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations adopted by the American Institute of International Law: Address of the Honorable Elihu Root, President of the American Society of International Law, at its Tenth Annual Meeting, April 27, 1916**, Washington, D. C. Washington, 1916. ii+10 pages.
- French edition: **La Déclaration des Droits et Devoirs des Nations adoptée par l'Institut Américain de Droit International: Discours de l'Honorable Elihu Root, Président de la Société Américaine de Droit International à sa dixième réunion annuelle, le 27 Avril 1916**, Washington, D. C. Washington, 1916. ii+13 pages.
- Spanish edition: **La Declaración de los Derechos y Deberes de las Naciones adoptada por el Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional: Discurso pronunciado por Elihu Root, Presidente de la Sociedad Americana de Derecho Internacional, en la décima conferencia anual de la Sociedad, el 27 de abril de 1916**, Washington, D. C. Washington, 1916. ii+13 pages.
- Portuguese edition: **A Declaração dos Direitos e Deveres das Nações adoptada pelo Instituto Americano de Direito Internacional: Discurso pronunciado por Elihu Root, Presidente da Sociedade Americana de Direito Internacional, na ocasião de sua decima reunião anual, 27 de Abril de 1916**, Washington, D. C. Washington, 1916. ii+13 pages.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION

Copies of the publications listed below, so far as they can be spared, will be sent to libraries and educational institutions for permanent preservation postpaid upon receipt of a request addressed to the Secretary of the American Association for International Conciliation, Sub-Station 84, New York City. A charge of five cents will be made for copies sent to individuals. The regular subscription rate is twenty-five cents a year, or one dollar for five years.

Numbers 1 to 81, inclusive, with the exception of numbers 17 and 27, are *out of print*.

- 1 Program of the Association, by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. April, 1907.
- 2 Results of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, by Andrew Carnegie. April, 1907.
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- 82 **Three Men behind the Guns**, by Charles E. Jefferson, D. D. September, 1914.
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- 83 **Official Documents bearing upon the European War, Series No. I: I. The Austro-Hungarian Note to Serbia; II. The Servian Reply; III. The British White Paper; IV. The German White Book**. October, 1914. *Out of print*.
The Great War and Its Lessons, by Nicholas Murray Butler. Special Bulletin, October, 1914. *Out of print*.
The Way to Disarm: A Practical Proposal. Reprinted from *The Independent*, September 28, 1914. Special Bulletin, October, 1914.
Address of William H. Taft, May 17, 1914. Special Bulletin, October, 1914.
- 84 **Additional Official Documents bearing upon the European War, Series No. II: I. Speech of the Imperial Chancellor to Reichstag, August 4, 1914; II. Speech of the Prime Minister to House of Commons, August 6, 1914; III. The Russian Orange Book; IV. The Original Texts of the Austrian Note of July 23, 1914, and the Serbian Reply of July 25, 1914, with annotations**. November, 1914. *Out of print*.
- 85 **Documents regarding the European War, Series No. III: I. The Neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg; II. Address of the President of the Council to the French Senate, August 4, 1914; III. Official Japanese Documents; IV. Address to the People by the German Emperor**. December, 1914.
Contemporary War Poems. Special Bulletin, December, 1914. *Out of print*.
- 86 **Documents regarding the European War, Series No. IV: I. Turkish Official Documents. November, 1914; II. Speech of the Imperial Chancellor to the Reichstag, December 2, 1914; III. The Belgian Gray Book (July 24, August 29, 1914)**. January, 1915.
- 87 **Documents regarding the European War, Series No. V: The French Yellow Book. Translated and Prepared for Parliament by the British Government**. February, 1915.
The War and Peace Problem: Material for the Study of International Polity, by John Mez. Special Bulletin. February, 1915. *Out of print*.
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